EVERY WANT Filled IN OUR Want COLUMNS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Bring YOUR WANT ADS TO OUR New Office

VOL. 39.—NO. 51. ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888. PRICE, FIVE CENTS BY CARRIER, TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

CRAWFORD'S.

Monday.



Crawford's great sale of 10,000 Fine Imported Jerseys opened this morning with a boom.

The finest All-Wool Jerseys made at $1 to $3.50. You are invited to see these goods. You'll not likely have such an opportunity again. They are worth $2.25 to $6 of anybody's money.



Wedding Gifts.

For a Tuesday and Wednesday special we offer a beautiful Triple-Plate Butter Dish at the low price of one dollar.

We will show you a full line of the finest Plated Silverware made, and guarantee each piece to be the best triple or quadruple plate, and all sold at prices peculiar to

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CHELTENHAM ACADEMY—BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, on Chelten Hills, near Philad'a. Extensive buildings, chapel and gymnasium; large play grounds. Military drill. Prepares for college or business. 18th year begins Sept. 19. Address REV. DR. CLEMENTS, Ogontz, near Philada.

MISS EDGAR'S SCHOOL

Will reopen September 24. For particulars inquire at 503 Ware av., after September 15.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY

A Private Select School of High Grade for a limited number of young ladies. Situated at Jennings, Mo., eight miles from St. Louis (on Wabash R'y), and one of its most beautiful suburbs. Discipline careful and homelike; each pupil individualized. Seven experienced teachers. Commodious, well ventilated buildings, with beautiful and ample grounds. Eighteenth year commences Sept. 19, '88. For particulars, catalogue, etc., apply at once to the principal, B. T. BLEWETT, LL.D., Jennings, Mo.

College of the Christian Brothers, ST. LOUIS.

Collegiate, Scientific, Literary and Business Courses.

Studies Resumed September 3, 1888.

For particulars address

REV. BROTHER PAULIAN, F. S. C., President.

St. Louis University, 60th Session.

Classes to be opened in the NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,

Grand Avenue and Pine Street

September 3, 1888.

For further information apply to

H. MOELLER, S. J., PRESIDENT.

JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Short-hand, Type-writing and Telegraph School and English Academy, Southwest corner 3d and Vine sts., over the State Bank of St. Louis.

ENTRANCE 421 N. THIRD ST.,

Removed from 307, 309 and 311 N. Broadway. Our new location is convenient to all street-car lines, and only two blocks from the Main Street Depot. Capacious and well-lighted rooms, considered the finest and most healthful in the city for school purposes. The 48th Annual Fall Term of Day and Night School begins Monday, September 3. For circulars or particulars call at the college office or address (Telephone 1273.) J. G. BOHMER, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SEMINARY,

Corner Grand and Lucas avs.,

conducted by Sisters of Charity. Class duties for young ladies will be resumed on Monday, September 3, 1888.

Special class for small boys will be opened Tuesday, September 4, 1888.

O'erwrought Brains.



Yes, when I suffer from a brain o'erwrought, Excited, feverish, was from labored thought, Harassed by anxious care or sudden grief, I turn to SANFORD'S GINGER for relief.

LATEST EDITION

THE FISHERIES FUSS.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE "STANDARD" FOR ITS VIOLENT UTTERANCES.

An English Trades Congress Denounces Free Trade—Cardinal Manning's Illness—The Parnellite Members of Parliament Repudiate the Cork Branch of the National League—A Boulangist Demand—Foreign News.

LONDON, September 3.—A trades' congress was held at Bradford to-day. The President, Mr. Shipton, bitterly denounced the free-traders who advised buying in the cheapest markets irrespective of consequence to the workmen. If absolute and unconditional cheapness was right, he said, then by all means import Chinese and encourage the sweating system.

CARDINAL MANNING'S ILLNESS.

The illness of Cardinal Manning is merely incidental to his advanced age.

THE FISHERIES CONTROVERSY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the *Standard* for its violent utterances on the fisheries question, and charges that paper with outraging that good feeling which ought to exist between Great Britain and the United States. The *Star* (T. P. O'Connor's paper) regrets that the *Standard* has not followed the example of the Canadian Ministers, who, while vigorously defending the treaty, have carefully refrained from embittering the controversy by language of insult, in which the *Standard* revels. "The American bark in the stress of politics," it says, "is worse than its bite." It says it does not doubt but that after the election the fisheries question will be satisfactorily settled.

KEEP CALM.

Sir Hector Longevein's Advice to the Canadians at a Banquet.

TORONTO, Ontario, September 3.—The laying of the corner stone of the new post-office at Aylmer, Quebec, on Saturday was followed in the evening by a banquet to Sir Hector Longevein and the other Ministers. Sir Hector Longevein, referring to President Cleveland's retaliation message, said: "The Canadians should keep perfectly calm. In a few weeks our neighbors—for I will continue to call them neighbors and friends—will come back to peace. Surely the amity that has existed for seventy years is not going to be disturbed for trivial matters now. We have negotiated before, and if there is anything that remains unsettled, we can proceed to discuss it amicably and reach a mutually satisfactory result. One thought that strikes me is that the policy of the Government of Canada, in constructing the Inter-Colonial Railway, deepening the canals and pushing the construction of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways is now justified by events. Let us keep calm. However much the United States may hurt us they will hurt themselves a great deal more. They must understand that the Canadians are in different position from what they were twenty years ago. Now there are railways from one end of the Dominion to the other. We can now get our goods through our own territory, over our own routes, winter and summer, and we would soon start the construction of the Sault Canal. The Americans are a shrewd people and in a very short time would grow tired of a policy which inflicted damage on themselves without hurting Canada much."

E. B. Eddy, a well-known manufacturer of Hill, said that although he was an American by birth, and proud of the stock from which he had sprung he had great hope for the future of Canada. His interests were centered there and if the political parties in Canada would only stand together in the present crisis, the Canadians could show the world that they need not be afraid of any president's message. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Ireland.

AGAINST THE FENIANS.

DUBLIN, September 3.—The Parnellite members of Parliament have refused to have any further connection with the Cork branch of the National League, on the grounds that the Fenian element in it controls its action.

France.

A BOULANGIST DEMAND.

PARIS, September 3.—On the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies, the Boulangist members intend to demand an inquiry into the conduct of the recent elections in the Departments of Ardeche, Somme, Charente-Inferieure and the Nord.

Russia.

THE CZAR'S RETURN.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 3.—The Czar has returned to this city.

The Dominion.

A BANK TELLER'S FLIGHT.

QUEBEC, September 3.—Receiving Teller Audy of the Bank Nationale has been missing since Saturday forenoon, when he disappeared from the bank. His cash is $12,000 short. His precipitate flight is said to have been due to an informal meeting of the directors, which was about to be held.

NOT KNOWN HERE.

Charles Bernard, a Memphis Crook Who Abducted His Wife.

The following special telegram, which was received at this office to-day, fully explains itself:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 3.—Charles Edwards, alias Bernard, who escaped from Detectives Tracy and Badger in St. Louis, and for whom $4,700 reward was offered for horse-stealing and criminal assault, created a big sensation here by stealing his wife. The police are hot on his track.

Chief of Detectives O'Neill was shown the above telegram and asked what he knew of it. He said he knew of a prisoner who had escaped from Detectives Tracy and Badger, but supposed it referred to August Bernard, alias Gustave Gervaise, who was arrested September 7, 1886, by Detectives Archambeault and Browning for burglary. There were some horse-stealing cases out in St. Louis County against him and he was sent out there. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for twelve years, and to the best of his knowledge and belief was still there. If he had escaped he would have heard of it, and he therefore thought the Memphis people were mistaken in their man. The fellow Bernard, alias Gervaise, was a New Orleans crook.

Thieves entered the room of Charles Krey, No. 1419 South Tenth street, yesterday morning by prying open the shutter of a rear window and stole a pair of suspenders and a purse containing $30.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Chinese Treaty Muddle—An Interesting Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—The State Department is still officially ignorant of the reported refusal of the Chinese Government to ratify the treaty.

Newton's Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Newton of Louisiana to punish persons connected with trusts proposes to subject such persons to a fine ranging from $1,000 to $20,000, or imprisonment from one to five years.

To-Day's Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated $60,850, as follows: registered 4s, $100 at 127, ex-interest; $750 at 127, ex-interest; registered 4½s, $50,000 at 107; $10,000 at 106½.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the following bond offers: $100 registered 4s at 127; $10,000 registered 4½s at 106½ ex-interest.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—In the House to-day Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill supplementary to an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, approved May 6, 1882.

Sec. 1 provides that from and after the passage of "this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer, who shall at any time heretofore have been or who may now or hereafter be a resident within the United States and who shall depart therefrom and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States."

Sec. 2 provides that no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued, and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void, and of no effect; and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Sec. 3 provides that all duties prescribed and liabilities, penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the second, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4 provides that all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Mr. Scott stated that the proposed legislation was the only means by which the Chinese laborer could be kept out of the country. Mr. Payson of Illinois inquired whether the bill had been submitted to the Republican members from California. Mr. Scott replied that it had not. It was submitted to them now. If the report as to the rejection of the Chinese treaty was correct, or if the treaty was hereafter ratified, there was nothing in the bill in violation of any treaty.

Mr. Morrow of California said that the bill was directed to the revocation of the issuance of certificates of identification. The California delegation was entirely in favor of any measures which would cure the evil existing on the Pacific Coast, but the pending bill, as he had heard it read, did not cover the point at issue. It provided for the repeal of that provision of the act of May 6, 1882, which provided for the issuance of certificates of identity. The trouble was that the treaty of 1880 provided that the Chinese who were in the United States could go and come of their own free will and accord.

It was not until 1882 that any law was placed on the statute books providing for the identification of those who should depart. Between the date of the treaty and the act of 1882 some 12,000 Chinamen departed without any certificate of identification. Now, according to the decision of the courts, these persons were entitled to return on parole testimony. The bill did not cover this difficulty. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania would, in the course of the afternoon, introduce a bill which would provide that the Chinamen who left the United States prior to the act of 1882 should not be entitled to return, he would cover the difficulty.

Mr. Scott could see no reason for waiting until this afternoon. If the gentleman from California offered an amendment to remedy the evil he would accept it. The bill was then, at Mr. Morrow's request, again read, and Mr. Morrow expressed himself as satisfied with it as it stood. There was no objection and the bill was passed without a division.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wheeler of Alabama: Placing cotton bagging on the free list.

By Mr. Newton of Louisiana: To punish persons connected with trusts.

By Mr. Shively of Indiana: To provide for the holding of terms of the United States Circuit Court at South Bend, Ind.

By Mr. Laird of Nebraska: Fixing a day for the consideration of the postal telegraph bill.

The Speaker stated the regular order of business to be the motion made by Mr. Townshend of Illinois to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill relative to the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions. On this motion no quorum voted and a call of the House was ordered, which developed a quorum, which immediately disappeared when the vote was again taken.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

News and Notes Gathered To-Day on the Other Side of the River.

The first grand complimentary excursion will be given by the Knights of St. Patrick of East St. Louis on the steamer Grand Republic September 6, 1888.

A horse belonging to a lady in the Fourth Ward was killed last night by the O.& M. train at the Relay Depot.

Frank Owra was arrested last evening for being drunk on the street and creating a disturbance.

A bridge is being built over Ninth street, between St. Clair and Lake avenues.

Miss Virginia Robinson, primary teacher of the Lincoln School of this city, was suddenly paralyzed to-day. She was taken to her home in Washington this morning.

On account of the non-arrival of seats the opening of the Howe School has been postponed for another week. The other schools all opened with a large attendance.

Josephine Gilligan was granted a divorce to-day from her husband, George Gilligan. The plaintiff charged him with adultery. The lady asks that she may resume the name of Cornwall again, as her first husband was called. The parties live in Brooklyn, Ill.

Jennie E. Bates was granted a divorce from her husband, Willard Bates. She charged him with having failed to support her, and also alleged that she received frequent beatings from her husband. She asks that her maiden name of Bailey be restored to her.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a boy was recovered from the river near the Waterworks of East St. Louis. On account of two suits of clothing being found on the bank the supposition arose that another boy was also drowned, and a search was made all morning. The body was not found.

Theodore Vogt left this morning for the East on important business.

Belleville.

The festival given by Hans Schwarz, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, took place at Huff's garden yesterday.

On the 18th of September Messrs. Bell and Hofman, the Democratic candidates respectively for Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer will deliver addresses in this city.

Gov. John M. Palmer will visit this city during the first week in October, when a big Democratic meeting will be held.

Hanna Garwood Erwin died last night at the age of 81. She was born in Burlington County, N. J. Mrs. Erwin was living at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Danlinger on East A street.

David W. Wallace of Wheeling, W. Va., died from exposure yesterday. His body was found on a haystack five miles west of Belleville.

Mr. William Quellmalz has resigned from the secretaryship of the Young Men's Democratic Club. Mr. Frank Rentchler has been selected in his stead.

Judge Phillips and Mr. J. P. Chew addressed the new Democratic Club at Millstadt on Saturday night.

John F. Pannier left yesterday for Chicago to attend the session of the Supreme Lodge of the Harugari Order next Tuesday.

Misses Minnie Cornelia and Alice Young and Mrs. William Ellison of St. Louis are visiting in Belleville, the guests of Mrs. S. Quellmalz.

The term of all the Catholic schools of this city began this morning.

The homeless at the police station sheltered thirty-three tramps last month.

A DAY'S DISASTERS.

BRAVE FIREMEN BURIED UNDER BURNING DEBRIS AT BALTIMORE.

Heavy Losses by the Fire—Three Men Perish in a Hotel Fire—Five Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion at South Pittsburg, Tenn.—Drowned While Hunting—A Serious Fall—Brakeman Killed—Fatal Injuries—Casualties.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 3.—Fire broke out yesterday morning at an early hour in the hay warehouse of Price, Hilgenberg & Co., No. 107 South Sharp street. The contents of the building were of a kind to feed the flames, and in a few moments the fire had been spread to all parts of the warehouse by the explosion of a quantity of fireworks stored in it. From the starting place the fire spread to the drug house of J. H. Winkelman & Co. on the north, and the hat store of M. S. Levy & Co. on the south. The fire department answered promptly and in a few moments all the available men and machines were on the scene working with frantic energy. Some of the men, to better fight the fire, entered the building occupied by the drug firm with hoses and axes, and had not been inside for a minute when the entire building caved in at once, carrying down all of the men and burying them

UNDER A PILE OF BURNING RUBBISH

in the cellar. The entire department turned their attention to the rescuing of the men, letting the flames spread unchecked to other buildings on the block. The firemen worked bravely to rescue their buried companions but only one, John Kelly of truck No. 2, succeeded in crawling out through one of the holes chopped by his fellow firemen.

THE VICTIMS.

The names of the seven men buried under the ruins and either burned or smothered to death are: George Bowers, John A. Combs, Harry Walker, and Hiram McAfee of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Co., and Thomas Wagner, Jerry Ryan and George Kerins of Engine Co. No. 7.

The row of buildings destroyed was one of the finest in the city, most of the warehouses being five stores high. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, pretty well covered by small policies in a large number of outside companies.

The firms that were completely burned out are: Wylie, Brewster & Co., wholesale shoe dealers; J. H. Winkelman & Co., drugs; Tabb Bros. & Dimmock, hardware; Prior & Co., toys; M. S. Levy & Sons, hats; H. S. King & Sons, hardware; Dobler, Mudge & Co., paper, and Hirshberg, Hollander & Co., paints and glass.

THE LOSSES.

The estimates of the losses sustained by the burned out firms are as follows:

Wylie, Brewster & Co., No. 103 Sharp street, dry goods; loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

Stepbacher & Stern, No. 103, shirt manufacturers; loss, $20,000; insurance, $20,000.

Coffin, Altemus & Co., No. 103, loss, $20,000; insurance, $20,000.

J. H. Winkelman & Co., No. 105, wholesale drugs, $75,000; insurance, $63,000.

Tabb Bros. & Dimmock, No. 107, hardware; loss, $45,000; insurance, $30,000.

Edward A. Prior & Co., No. 109, importers of toys, fancy goods and fireworks; loss, $200,000; insurance, $100,000.

M. S. Levy & Sons, No. 111, straw goods; loss, $50,000; insurance, $50,000.

Dobler & Mudge, No. 113, paper manufacturers; loss, $70,000; insurance, $59,000.

Henry S. King & Sons, No. 111, hardware; loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

Hirshberg, Hollander & Co., No. 106 West Pratt street, oils, paints, etc.; loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000.

W. F. & E. Damman, No. 113, cloth merchants; loss, $20,000; insurance, $20,000.

John King, President Erie Railroad, four buildings; loss, $180,000; insurance full.

Other real estate losses, $120,000; insurance full.

The origin of the fire is not known but it is supposed that it was caused by the spontaneous combustion of fireworks in the toy warehouses. The fire was first discovered by a drunken man, who had stopped to rest on the steps of a building opposite. Of the firemen killed all of them leave families except Harry Walker, who was unmarried.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 3.—News has just reached this city that the boiler of Kelly's mill, at South Pittsburg, Tenn., exploded this morning and killed five men. The names of the killed cannot be learned.

The boiler explosion at South Pittsburg this morning was in the Perry stove works, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

The following men were killed outright.

W. DONOVA.
GEO. TAYLOR.
D. MILLS.
G. N. CARTER.
H. B. PLUMMER.

A number are seriously wounded.

A Holocaust.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., September 3.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an exploding coal oil lamp set fire to the American House, a hotel on Third and Tower avenues. An alarm was turned in promptly by a police officer, but the fire department did not arrive on the scene until nearly the entire building was in flames. A perfect panic prevailed among the guests of the hotel, who were rushing about in their night clothes, seeking to escape from the fire. All of the people in the house, with the exception of three men, escaped unhurt and suffered no loss save that of the clothes and other property they had in their rooms. After the fire was extinguished the charred remains of three men were found in the ruins. One of the bodies was identified as Pat. Claire, a Canadian. The other two could not be recognized.

The building will be a total loss to its owners.

A Serious Fall.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 3.—A special from Youngstown, O., to the *Chronicle-Telegraph* says: Thomas McKenney, proprietor of a hotel at Petersburg, O., nine miles from here, came to the city yesterday and early this morning was found on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Windsor, having fallen out of the third story window while intoxicated. Several of his ribs were broken and internal injuries render his recovery doubtful.

A Brakeman Killed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARMI, Ill., September 3.—A brakeman by the name of Charles Butler was killed yesterday morning at Gossett, a station below here on the C., V. & C. road. He fell from the train and was not missed by the other trainmen till they reached here.

Fatal Injuries.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 3.—Frank Demarche, who had both legs crushed while attempting to board a dummy car yesterday afternoon, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was unmarried and 25 years of age.

A Hunter Drowned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., September 3.—George Ennis, a hunter, was drowned Saturday while attempting to cross a small creek in Flint District, Cherokee Nation. He attempted to wade and the swift current bore him off his feet. The stream was not more than fifteen feet wide.

An Old Miner's Discovery.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FT. SMITH, Ark., September 3.—Charles Howard, an old miner, claims to have discovered a silver mine in the Boston Mountains, Madison County, which people there say was secretly worked by Indians in the ante-bellum days. He shows rich specimens of ore in proof. Howard has spent several years in the search, living alone in a deep gorge, and was thought to be insane.

CULMINATED IN BLOODSHED.

Fatal Difficulty Between Political Roughs at Clarendon, Ark.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HELENA, Ark., September 3.—The county campaign that has been waging in the neighboring county of Monroe, culminated in a bloody tragedy at Clarendon, Ark., Saturday afternoon. From Mr. Hinton, a postal clerk on the Midland train, the POST-DISPATCH correspondent learn the following particulars: The fair divide and the people's candidates were advertised to speak in Clarendon Saturday afternoon, and quite a crowd had congregated to hear them. There was a good deal of drinking indulged in, and by the time the ball was opened William Walls, a young white man of Holly Grove, rushed in to strike one Dillard, when Dillard pulled his gun and sent a leaden messenger of death into Walls' abdomen. Walls fell to his knees and pulled his pistol and shot Dillard twice, once in the shoulder and once in the leg, and then fell back dead. A mob rushed in on Dillard, but Dillard's friends gathered around him and with clubs, pistols and knives endeavored to defend him. Sheriff Robinson tried to quiet the mob and place Dillard under arrest, but Dillard turned on him and shot him in the hip, felling him to the ground. This only served to infuriate the mob and they rushed in on Dillard and beat his head, stabbed him and pounded him with pistols, but did not succeed in killing him. In the melee a stray bullet killed a negro who was merely a spectator.

Dillard was at last gotten away from the mob by his friends and lodged in jail. After dark he was taken out and was quietly hustled out of town, and is supposed to have been taken to some point on the railroad where he could take a train for for Little Rock. A mob of men who not heard of his escape was organized and went to the jail to finish their deadly work. Finding that they had been foiled they marched to the depot and held up the northbound St. Louis A. & T. train and went through it, thinking their man, whose blood they were thirsting for, was aboard. Failing in their murderous undertaking again, they despaired and went home. Excitement is at fever heat in Clarendon, and it is probable that there will be a resumption of Saturday night's bloody proceedings to-day, although the cool-headed citizens are using every effort to avert it.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Lincoln (Neb.) Discrimination Cases—Grading a New Road.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Last spring the Board of Trade of Lincoln, Neb., and some individual shippers at the same place, began proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the various railroad companies engaged in transcontinental traffic through that city, complaining that they unjustly discriminated against Lincoln in favor of Omaha and other Missouri River points in charges made for transportation of property from the Pacific coast. They also complained that the railroads violated the long and short clause of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce in charging higher rates to Lincoln than they charged to Omaha. The cases were six in number and the commission went to Lincoln for the purpose of hearing them. It was found that the charges made for the transportation of merchandise from Pacific Coast points were slightly greater to Lincoln than to Omaha, but it was also found that the distance to Omaha by the Union Pacific, which was the most direct route, was less than to Lincoln. A route was, however, made to both towns by the Burlington & Missouri River Road, which was considerably longer than that by the Union Pacific, and over this longer route trains would pass through Lincoln before reaching Omaha. By that route, therefore, the strict rule of the "long and short haul clause" was not observed. The railroad companies defended their charges as being just and reasonable, and insisted that the distance to Omaha, being shortest by the most direct route, the rates were properly made lowest to that city. The cases were elaborately presented and argued, but before the decision was rendered, the railroad companies modified their tariff sheets so as to give to Lincoln the same rates which had been made to Omaha. This change removed the cause of complaint and the parties complaining were given leave to withdraw their petitions.

Grading a Branch Road.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., September 3.—Grading was begun this morning on the road-bed of the Gordon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway by McCarthy & Kerrigan of Little Rock, who have the contract for eighteen miles, from here to Greenwood, to be completed by November 15.

A MURDEROUS WATCHMAN.

He Uses a Base Ball Bat With Serious Results.

CINCINNATI, O., September 3.—Jos. Dumas, a fireman at George Enger's carriage factory, fatally injured Henry Kline, an 11-year-old boy yesterday afternoon by striking him on the head with a base ball bat. Dumas had been sent to hold the public grounds for a game of base ball, and when the crowd encroached upon it he rushed at them with the bat. The boy Kline was standing with his back to Dumas, and it is said the man deliberately struck the boy on the head, causing concussion of the brain. Dumas fled but was captured later.

Mourn Mrs. Galigher's Death.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., September 3.—Mrs. F. L. Galigher, wife of Frank Galigher, proprietor of the Gainesville Ice Factory, died at this place yesterday of inflammation of the stomach, after an illness of nine weeks. The body was shipped to-day to Paducah, Ky., where it will be interred next Thursday. The deceased, with her husband, moved to this city last June from Cairo, Ill. No death has occurred here for years that created the sad regret among our people and especially in church and business circles as that of Mrs. Galigher.

Struck by a Grip-Car.

At 8 o'clock this morning a Locust street cable grip collided with a Cass avenue car at Eighth street and knocked it off the track and the grip also. Luckily no damage resulted. The Cass avenue car was within four feet of being clear of the crossing when it was struck by the grip.

Slightly Damaged.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., September 3.—Recent heavy rains throughout this section have resulted in slight injury to the cotton crop, which will be unusually heavy. New cotton is coming in slowly.

A Sudden Death.

Henry Stine, manager of the Steele-Bayle wire works at 221 North Second street, died suddenly in his office at 8:30 a. m. to-day. The cause of death was apoplexy. Deceased was 52 years of age, and lived at 2829 Gamble street with his family.

A Large Docket.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GREENVILLE, Ill., September 3.—Circuit Court opened this morning, Judge Watts of Nashville presiding. There is a large docket, among which are two murder cases.

SUPPORT THE TICKET.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BERRY'S APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ARKANSAS.

The State Election in Progress—Republicans Making Futile Efforts to Win—Chauncey M. Depew in Fine Form for the Campaign—Grand Republican Rally at Crystal City, Mo.—The Texas Fifth District Struggle—Speaker Carlisle's Lexington Engagement—General Political News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 3.—The election in this city is progressing quietly. The weather is pleasant and a large vote will be polled. Both Democrats and Republicans claim the county. United States Senator Berry has written a letter urging Democrats to support the State ticket. He says: "The importance of the State election cannot be overestimated. The defeat of the Democratic party would inflict an injury upon the State from which it would require years to recover. The record made by the Republican party from 1868 to 1874 was such that no good citizen should desire to see it repeated, and if Norwood be elected, however good his intentions, no one can deny that he would be controlled by the leaders of the Republican party. Eagle's defeat would not only be disastrous to the State, but would inflict a blow upon the Democracy of the nation. It would dishearten and discourage the Democrats of the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, now contending for tax reform and honest government. It would be hailed by every Republican newspaper throughout the North as a Republican victory, and the defeat of Eagle in September might be the foundation of the defeat of the national Democratic ticket in November. What humiliation would every Democrat in Arkansas feel if it could be truthfully said that they, by neglect or dissension, had aided in striking down the wisest, purest and bravest friend of the people that the century has produced—Grover Cleveland."

Polling a Full Vote.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., September 3.—A full vote is being polled here to-day. The Republicans are making a great effort to carry the county and district, with little prospect of success. The election is quiet and orderly.

Republican Rally at Crystal City.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CRYSTAL CITY, Mo., September 3.—The largest political parade ever witnessed in Southeast Missouri was that of the Republican clubs of Jefferson County in this city Saturday night. A torchlight procession, over a mile long, formed in the city square at 8 o'clock and paraded the principal streets of the city and Festus, returning to the city hall, where the speaking took place. The procession comprised the following clubs, and marched as follows: Mounted Republicans, Crystal Cornet Band, Crystal Flambeaux Club, Ben Harrison Protective Tariff Club of this city, Home Protection Club of Festus, De Soto Cornet Band, John A. Logan Club of De Soto, Hillsboro Republican Club, Kimmswick Republican Club, Victoria Republican Club, Pelham Republican Club of DeSoto and Excelsior Republican Club of Crystal City. The procession made a magnificent appearance with its thousand twinkling torches, to which the brilliant flashes of the flambeau torches gave a weird effect as it wound its enormous length through the streets. The John A. Logan Club came up on a special train and as every man was uniformed they made a striking appearance. The City Hall, which holds 700 people, was filled to overflowing and several hundred were unable to gain admission. Mr. G. T. Neal, President of the Ben Harrison Club, opened the proceedings with a short but emphatic speech on the tariff. He then introduced Mr. Thos. B. McMullin of Arizona, who showed in a most convincing argument how vastly better the conditions of the farmer is to-day under protection than that which they enjoyed under free trade. Mr. A. T. Harlow woke the echoes with a rattling address, which was frequently applauded. D. Horitio Wells also spoke. The visiting clubs left on their special train at 11 o'clock. The Republicans of this post, Tenth District, are wide awake with enthusiasm, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

Depew in Good Form.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—H. C. Duval, Secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, arrived from Europe yesterday and was seen last evening by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent. In the course of a pleasant chat Mr. Duval said: "If you ask me about Mr. Depew I can only say that he is just now in his best form. Throughout the tour his health has been superb, and when I left him in Paris he was already hard at work preparing for the fall campaign.

"In London society Mr. Depew has been everywhere received with unbounded hospitality. Englishmen of all grades like that which is genuine, and that Mr. Depew is thoroughly American need not be added. During his stay in England Mr. Depew has been frequently brought into contact with leading statesmen of both parties, including Gladstone, Morley, Chamberlain, Trevelyan and Rosebery. Of course, he has engaged in innumerable discussions on the tariff question, and has been in a minority of one all the way through. The opinion among English statesmen and people of every shade of political color, from John O'Groat's to Land's End, is enthusiastically favorable to Mr. Cleveland and his free trade.

"Being a warm advocate for home rule for Ireland, Mr. Depew has had to face a battery of argument from eminent Conservatives, and in these discussions he has pleaded the Irish cause with eloquence, force and logic which secured for him the admiration of all Irish leaders.

"He leaves England Wednesday by steamer Ems and will arrive about the 13th."

Mr. Carlisle's Lexington Engagement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—The *Post* this morning says: "Speaker Carlisle, who was to have left yesterday for Lexington, Va., to deliver an address before the Democracy of that section, missed the afternoon train and will be unable to fill his engagement, as there was no later train by which he could arrive at Lexington. The engagement was made by Speaker Carlisle several days since, and the House last week elected Mr. Blount of Georgia to preside during his absence. The fact that he was to deliver an address at Lexington had been well advertised throughout Virginia, and the people of that State will be very much disappointed at his unavoidable absence. Speaker Carlisle said last night that there would be other speakers, and that the meeting would be held just the same as if he were present. It is expected that Speaker Carlisle will make another appointment to speak at Lexington later on."

The Fifth Texas District.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., September 3.—The Congressional Convention for nominating a candidate in the Fifth District to succeed Silas Hare meets here to-morrow. Already delegates are arriving from different counties. This will be the hottest contested convention ever held in North Texas. The contest is between Silas Hare of Sherman, the present incumbent, and W. O. Davis of Gainesville. The convention will have delegates representing twelve counties. Thirty-seven delegates have been instructed for Davis, twenty-nine for Hare, and the remainder are uninstructed. The convention will nominate under the two-third rule and the fight which has been made by the two contestants before the primaries has aroused such bitter feeling that it seems very probable that neither will be nominated. It is thought that after a dead-lock of several days, which is sure to occur, that ex-Gov. Throckmorton of McKinney will be the dark horse that will secure the prize.

Making an Active Canvass.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., September 3.—Edward Coday, the Democratic nominee for Representative for the Eastern District of Greene County, began an active canvass this morning. He was nominated at the primaries Saturday night, receiving an overwhelming majority, his opponent, L. J. Rountree, the anti O'Day candidate, receiving only five votes out of some 250 cast. Vaughan, the Republican nominee, is a strong man, but it is conceded that he will be beaten by O'Day's men in a Republican district by more than 400 majority.

A Grand Republican Rally.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ILLIOPOLIS, Ill., September 3.—The Republicans of Eastern Sangamon County will have a grand rally at the Mechanicsburg camp grounds on Thursday, September 6. Maj. James A. Connelly and others will speak. There will be delegates present from Dawson, Buffalo, Illiopolis and other points. The first voters for Harrison and Morton at Illiopolis will erect a grand Republican arch thirty-six feet wide and thirty feet high, with a flag pole at each end. The arch will be beautifully decorated.

Democratic Club Organized.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. JACOB, Ill., September 3.—The Democrats of this township had a meeting on Saturday night and organized a Cleveland and Thurman Club. Forty-three signers were obtained.

SAFE BURGLARS.

A Gang of Professionals Are Paying St. Louis a Visit.

There are professional safe-burglars in the city. They made their presence known to the police by robbing the safe of Harry E. Hayward, general agent of the New England Life Insurance Co. last night. Mr. Hayward has his office at No. 904 Olive street, in the Emilie Building. In it he had a small fire-proof Hale combination safe. It was not a burglar-proof safe as was clearly illustrated to Mr. Hayward this morning when he arrived at his office and found it open and all the money that had been in it gone. The safe had been drilled, the combination thrown off and the money taken. Mr. Hayward does not know the exact amount in the safe, but says there was in the neighborhood of $500. This makes it one of the most extensive safe burglaries which has occurred here for years.

Mr. Hayward has just returned to the city from the North, where he spent a month or so, and yesterday he went down to his office and worked on his books. The safe was all right then, so the burglary must have been committed during last night. That it is the work of professionals there can be no doubt. Everything was done according to the latest approved methods of safe robbing. The safe was not blown but bored. Blowing a safe is the old method which is only resorted to now-a-days by amateurs. The professional gentry bore a safe.

THEY BORE A HOLE

just over the combination lock knob where the safe is weakest, unless it is burglar proofed. When they have bored the hole to the lock they throw off the combination with an instrument, and all they have to do is to pull open the door and take what they want. The beauty of this system is that it is quiet. A man might sleep in the next room to the one in which the safe is being bored and the professional safe burglar who is up in his business would never disturb his slumbers. The noise created by blowing a safe was the great disadvantage of the old system. A hole would be drilled in a safe and powder placed in it and touched off. The report could be heard some distance, so that the method was almost useless except where the safe was in an isolated place. Under the new arrangement, however, these nocturnal visitors can work safe in any neighborhood.

When Mr. Hayward made

THE DISCOVERY

this morning that his safe had been robbed he proceeded to the Four Courts, where he reported the matter to Chief of Detectives O'Neill, giving him all the information he possessed. Detective Tucker was assigned to go down with him to his office and make an examination of the job. This he did, and he came back and reported to his superior officer. He said the job was unquestionably professional work. It had all the ear-marks of professionals, and of expert professionals at that. In the language of the police, "It was a very neat job." Detectives Tracy and Archambeault were put to work on the job with Tucker and the trio set out together to hunt for the men who did the work. They are searching the city for a clew. Any person possessing one can either present it to them in person, or forward it to them through police headquarters. They are willing to accept it in either manner.

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES O'NEILL

is thoroughly convinced that the safe was burglarized by professionals. Said he: "There can be no doubt about that being a professional job. The men who did it are thoroughly up in their business. I have not seen the safe, but the description I have received of it convinces me of that. It is a small fire-proof office safe, but was not burglar proof at the lock. It is the easiest thing in the world for a professional safe burglar to enter one of those safes. They bore through to the combination which is just where the safe is weakest, and nothing is more simple than to take an instrument and throw off the combination. This unlocks the safe and all they have to do is pull open the door and help themselves to whatever they want. A brace and bit are the only tools needed in the work, and they can be secured at any hardware store. We have no clew as to who did the work any more than that the men were professionals. They are traveling safe burglars, for we have no local talent capable of doing that job. You see by this method the men work so noiselessly that they can not be heard. It is different from the old system of blowing safes which was quite noisy. The experts never resort to that system any more."

Mr. Hayward had not disturbed anything in his office this morning when he reported the matter to the police. After the officers had examined the safe and premises he went over his books and found that he had been robbed of

JUST $544.80.

Mr. Blair, an expert on safes from Chicago, examined the safe, and said that the men must have noticed by the date that it was an old safe, as a modern burglar-proof safe could not have been opened in that manner. The men removed the knob of the safe first, and then bored the hole where it had stood.

Among the Brokers.

The mining stock market was rather quiet this morning with no especial change except in San Francisco stock which opened with sales at 45c and rapidly advanced to 53¾, closing at 50 bid and 52½ asked. Black Oak received bids of 21¼, and was offered at 22½. No sales.

Silver Age opened at 70c with small sales, and closed 70c bid. It was offered at 75c.

Thirty-two and a half was bid for Pat Murphy, which was offered at 35.

Grey Eagle sold at 5; West Granite at 12½; Carriboo was offered at 12½, no bids, and Gold King, 30 bid, offered at 32½.

Edwin Harrison has examined the Central Silver recently and says it is a good mine. The company will put up a mill.

The Granite shipment to-day was twenty bars, 32,733 ounces silver and 16½ gold.

THE Central Prohibition Club commences a series of meeting to-night at Temperance Tabernacle, Seventeenth and Locust place. They have engaged the wonderful "chalk talker" Rollo Kirk Bryan as an extra attraction.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tenth Ward Democratic League this evening, at 1450 North Thirteenth street, [illegible] final arrangements for their second [illegible] ball [illegible] made. The ball will be [illegible] evening of October 24, at St. L[illegible] Toole Hall.

Mrs. C. H. Fischer and Mrs. Hy. W. Meyer have returned from their trip to St. Paul and the lakes.

LABOR DAY.

How the Local Trades Unions Celebrated the Festival.

Description of the Parade Through the Streets This Afternoon.

Monster Picnic at Concordia Park—Games and Other Amusements—Speeches by Messrs. Owen Miller and A. G. Winter—Various Organizations in Line—The Bands—Officers of the Parade—Scenes at the Picnic—The Day in Other Cities.



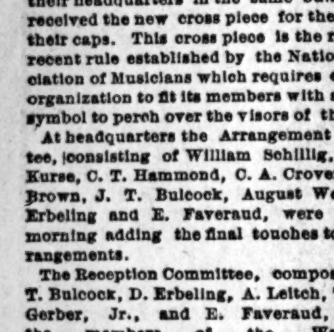
TO-DAY'S auspicious opening brought joy to the thousands who had desired to participate in the celebration of Labor Day. Yesterday the members of the various organizations met at their headquarters to complete arrangements for the grand parade. The only fear entertained, concerning the success of the great demonstration, was that rain might interfere and the attendant clouds cast a pall over the proceedings.

The morning hours sped rapidly. While hands were busy in shop and factory the minds of the artisans were active planning preparations for the great turnout of the city's workingmen after the noon hour, when under the Mayor's proclamation the citizens took a half holiday. Grand Marshal Wm. Schillig appeared at headquarters, No. 604 Market street, at an early hour. His active coajutors in the Reception and Arrangement Committees, busy with the multitudious details of such a monster display were already on hand, each discharging the duties assigned to him and lending to his co-laborers what time and efforts he could spare after disposing of his own responsibilities.

Members of the various bands reported at their headquarters in the same building and received the new cross piece for the pront of their caps. This cross piece is the result of a recent rule established by the National Association of Musicians which requires each local organization to fit its members with a uniform symbol to perch over the visors of their caps.

At headquarters the Arrangement Committee, consisting of William Schillig, Herman Kurse, C. T. Hammond, C. A. Crover, Joseph Brown, J. T. Bulcock, August Werder, D. Erbeling and E. Faveraud, were busy all morning adding the final touches to the arrangements.

The Reception Committee, composed of J. T. Bulcock, D. Erbeling, A. Leitch, Theodore Gerber, Jr., and E. Faveraud, received the members of the Washington (Mo.) Horse Collar Makers' Union,



New Band Insignia.

most of whom arrived in the city last night. Badges were dealt out to the various committees and Musical Director C. A. Craver was kept busy with the duties assigned him until the parade started.

Many of the members of the trades and labor unions put in half a day with commendable frugality, but the majority of those intending to turn out knocked off work for an entire day and prepared themselves for the parade and subsequent festivities. All those employed where they could not advantageously stop work in the middle of the day lengthened out the proclaimed holiday.

Towards the noon hour thousands flocked toward old Lucas Market place to witness the start of the great parade of Labor Day.

The various organizations were promptly marshaled to the assembling grounds. The lines rested on the east and west streets, with the head of the line facing the Twelfth street boulevard. In their designated order the unions and assemblies fell into the line as it marched northward towards Washington Avenue.

THE BANDS

To the Music of Which the Sturdy Workingmen Paraded To-Day.

Bands were plentifully interspersed in the parade, furnishing continuous music, two or three playing while others rested. The members of the various bands were all members of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis. Heading the procession came the Marine Band, with Antonio Bafunno, leader, and H. French, drum major. The members of the band were: Joseph Cavalla, C. Scotty, M. Keppel, L. Brun, Thomas Meach, J. Ryan, S. Driscoll, E. Boulanger, E. Bafunno, W. N. Florence, W. Peterson, J. Musso, Ben Fritsch and Jesse Seebroock.



Antonio Bafunno, Leader of the Marine Band.

Edwin Roberts' band, with Typographical Union, No. 8, was composed of: Edwin Roberts, leader; C. Ludwick, A. Stocker, F. Toas, A. Sundeman, C. Gebhart, H. Heinell, B. Farkert, C. Sarli, G. Menger, T. Echart, C. Seamann.

The shoemakers marched to the music of Peter Goedel's Band, composed of Peter Goedel, leader; David Bittner, William Beckett, Ernst Lohman, Frederick Ritter, Fritz Hench, Joseph Lampert, Tony Vaccarro, Pleas Hackelman, Charles Goeble, Philipp Kelpp and Oscar Marks.

Brosch's band led the bookbinders and contained the following musicians: John Brosch, leader; Chas. Paramuelle, Chas. Thuerath, Gus Fridricks, L. Shultz, Thos. Zataville, Wachtler, A. Jara, V. Behensky, Cariane, Beeck, Tarbach, Thieman and Wm. Ergedt.

The English speaking carriage-makers were preceded by J. W. Postlewaite's band with Postlewaite as leader and Musicians Vail Schopp, Henry Levy, J. Wienscbe, August Meyer, Anton Bohoechek, Herman Karp, Adolph Willibrandt, Joseph Herleischke, Edward Berlies, Jacob Strueck, Sr., August Sundermann, John Lang, F. Albert, Charles Thule, John Kara, Henry Brown, J. Thomson, F. Ruhe, J. Felsing and J. Bohoechek.

Leading the Tailors' Union came Max Phillip's band with the following members: August Genthert, John Knittel, Joseph Herlitska, Henry Herlitzka, W. Albers, John Lang, Charles Bauer, W. Herrlein, H. Brown, Franz Evans and Emil Hartman; also Phillip's Orchestra, which played at Concordia Park, composed of Otto Breitenbach, H. Curry, August Washausen, John Meyer, Mort Lauer, Jacob Streck, R. Klitzkowski, H. Schrader and H. Forising.

Cigar-makers' Union, No. 44, marched to the music of Ostendorf's band with Otto Ostendorf, leader, and musicians Charles Streiper, Louis Meyer, J. Gandeck, H. Klein, Charles Pennell, Jacob Bauer, Oswald Thomser, Thomas Joel, Frederick Beck and Herman Kopp.

Bringing up the rear were the Brewers with a full brass band.

The Positions in Line.

The positions in line as ordered by Grand Marshal Schillig were as follows:

1. Delegates of Trades and Labor Union.
2. Horse-Collar Makers of Washington, Mo.
3. Box Sawyers and Nailers.
4. Broom Makers.
5. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44.
6. Cigar-packers' Union, No. 281.
7. Tailors' Union (Journeymen Custom Tailors).
8. Painters' Union, No. 2.
9. Local Assembly, No. 4019, K. of L.
10. Typographical Union, No. 8 (English).
11. Typographia Union, No. 3 (German).
12. Bookbinders.
13. Press Feeders' Union, No. 3.
14. Boilermakers and Sheet-iron Workers.
15. Iron and Steel-Workers of Carondelet.
16. Shoemakers.
17. Shoe-Cutters.
18. Molders' Unions, Nos. 10 and 59.
19. Carriage-Makers (English).
20. Carriage and Wagon-Makers (German).
21. Lithographers.
22. St. Louis Horse-Collar Makers.
23. Carpenters' Union, No. 4.
24. Carpenters' Union, No. 12.
25. Carpenters' Union, No. 169.
26. Stonemasons' Laborers' Union.
27. Brewers.

Each division was accompanied by its Marshal, who received his orders from Grand Marshal Schillig and his aids.

The Grand Marshal.

Grand Marshal Schillig, assisted by his aids, Thomas Holland and Bernard McDonough, directed the parade. Mr. Schillig is a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, one of the prominent level-headed men of the local order. The management of the grand demonstration was left largely to his sole charge.

The Parade.

Shortly before 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Grand Marshal William Schillig gave the order to march, and Police Sergt. Thomas Purcell at the head of a mounted squad heading the labor parade, moved north on Twelfth street from Locust to Washington avenue, going east on Washington avenue to Broadway, thence south on Broadway to Allen avenue, thence west to Concordia Park, where a great many people had already assembled under the trees. After the police escort came the delegates of the Trades and Labor Union. The following organizations were represented in the line:



Grand Marshal Schillig.

Cigar Packers' Union, No. 281.
Gambrinus Assembly 7503.
Bakers' Union, No. 15.
Boot and Shoe Cutters' Association.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44.
Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association.
Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society.
Typographia, No 3.
Machine Moulders, No. 59.
Brotherhood of Machinists and Metal Workers.
Furniture-Workers' Union, No. 12.
Typographical Union, No. 8,
Coopers' Union, No. 32.
Stove Molders' Benevolent Union, No. 10.
St. Louis Basketmakers' Union, No. 1.
Labor Assembly, 9124.
St. Louis Stonemasons' Association.
Journeymen Painters' Union, No. 2.
L. A., 8654.
Eccentric Association, 9039, K. of L., Engineers.
Box Sawyers' and Nailers' Union, No. 1.
Olive Branch, 8040, L. A.
Journeymen Bookbinders' Protective and Benevolent Association.
L. A., Shoemakers, K. of L.
Stonemasons' Labor Protective Union, No. 1.
Horse-Collar Makers' Union, No. 18 of Washington, Mo.
St. Louis Horse-Collar Makers' Union.



John T. Bulcock. In Charge of Affairs.

HORSE-COLLAR MAKERS OF WASHINGTON.

The Horse-Collar Makers' Union, No. 18, of Washington, Mo., followed by John Engelhardt, Marshal; Fred Wittmer, J. M. O'Brien, Charles Noock, Albert Buryhardt, John Claus, Leo Schicker, Herman Grewisch, P. J. Reardon, Fred Yelle, William Aherns, Thomas Holland, Frank R. Lee, Charles Crowley, William Horischer, John Dietrick. William Aherns, representing a union cigar manufacturer of Washington.



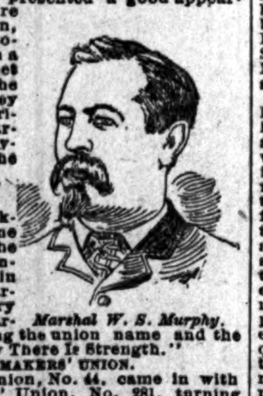
Marshal McGarr.

THE BOX SAWYERS AND NAILERS.

Though only sixty in number, the box sawyers and nailers presented a good appearance. They were largely young men, and each had decorated himself with a button-hole bouquet in addition to the union badge. They carried two American flags and a star-shaped banner giving the name of the union.

BASKET MAKERS' UNION.

The basket makers' place in the line was taken by the Basket Makers' Union, twenty-five in number, and marshalled by Mr. Henry Tweston. They carried a banner giving the union name and the motto: "In Unity There Is Strength."



Marshal W. S. Murphy.

CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION.

Cigar-makers' Union, No. 44, came in with the Cigar-packers' Union, No. 281, turning out about four hundred men, with John Barger as Marshal. Each man wore the "Union" label printed upon blue satin ribbon. A large white banner was in the van with "Eight Hours Increases Your Pay" on one side and "Shorter Hours Promotes Civilization." Another banner was borne with an enlarged fac-simile of the label across the middle, surmounted by "Patronize Home Industries." In the rear portion was a little pony, with blue-ribbon label, attached to a little cart advertising a brand of cigars. Following all came a large furniture car with the crippled or weak members, emblazoned with labels on the sides and the inscription: "Unity is Strength. Smoke None but the Union Label Cigars."

TAILORS' UNION.

The Tailors' Union was headed by Marshal N. Forsberg, with Henry Seinhauser as aid, and followed by 200 men, each wearing a blue badge with a tailor's tools imprinted upon it.

PAINTERS' UNION.

About three hundred painters were led by Dave Eberburg, Marshal, and William Reed and Phillip Frank as aids. They carried the stars and stripes with their motto printed upon it.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Typographical Union, No. 8, was headed by Phillip Coghlan, marshal, and George A. Hoose, Jack Leve, W. Ross, Dennis Dunn and Patrick Lane as aids. A blue satin banner hung in their midst with the date of its charter.

Stereotypers' Union followed behind Typographical Union No. 8, with nine men, John Price, John Shelton, Wm. Davis, Theodore Cole, John Burney, Henry Rose, John Rudy, Wm. Fleming and John O'Donnell.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 3.

The German Typographia No. 3 paraded about 200 members, with Charles Bachtold as marshal; Henry Walter and Charles Grunda, aids. A light blue silk banner, bearing their German motto, was held aloft. Joseph Becker and Theo. Gerber also assisted the marshal.

THE BOOKBINDERS.

Journeymen Bookbinders' Protective and Benevolent Association, Joseph Brown, Marshal, Gideon, Derry, banner-bearer, carrying the new silk banner made for the occasion, formed the Twelfth division with the following members in line: Weyler S. Cohen, Ali Croisant, Otto Gatmeider, R. Klein, Sylvester Vormer, Lawrence Kenort, Fred Jaeger, Alois Balt, Louis Jaeger, Joseph St. Cyrr, R. Rising, Henry Preusser, Alfred Cervant, Henry Giuette, Joseph Babett, Henry Gotalbzel, Otto Clarner, Philip Gander, Joseph Stark, M. Metzger, Henry F. Lee, John Guetnort, J. Oakerman, W. Bracht, Gustave Manteof, Louis Fallon, George W. Foster, Otto Hampe, Charles Hunjos, John Lehr, Louis F. Lorens, Charles Orburg, C. Redmond, Joseph Slappelkamp, J. Wulfle, Christian Ebert, Louis Eackmann, Charles Harry, Henry Bey, Charles Breig, Henry Piel, Charles Ross, Otto Warren, James Lannigan, William Linkuntier, George Wunderlich, J. A. Noopales, Charles Richards, H. Geiger, F. Bisanz, Charles Hesse, Albert Hannselimann, Albert Sellers, George Latdimer, Christian Pauli and George Gidbulka.

PRESS-FEEDERS' UNION.

The press-feeders were represented in the parade by Union, No. 3, which responded well, falling into line with a large number of men, with appropriate banners.

BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

This body did not fall into line in the order of march named, but came in somewhat late, though with a good showing and they marched well and presented a good appearance.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OF CARONDELET.

The workers in iron and steel had a long distance to come, and were slow to put in an appearance. When they finally fell into line from the south it was with a good showing and in good order.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

The shoemakers turned out with a vim, and presented a body of men 300 strong. Their banner was of blue silk with the inscription wrought in big letters: "United Shoe Workers. L. A. 495, K. of L. Look for the Label." John McGarr was Marshal, accompanied by his aids, Frank Drain, William Croston and W. S. Murphy; Standard Bearer, Fred Fearst, Master Workman, T. S. Kilcullen; Venerable Sage, A. Michnar.

SHOE-CUTTERS.

The shoe-cutters followed the shoemakers, and made a good showing. They carried banners, and marched to stirring music like the rest.

THE IRON MOLDERS.

Molders' Unions, Nos. 10 and 59, were to have taken part in the parade, but up to 2 o'clock No. 59 was the only one apparent, and this some distance removed from the rallying point. The union turned out 250 strong, and the Grand Marshal was Jacob Strom.

THE CARRIAGE MAKERS.

The English Carriagemakers fell in line from the north, marching to the martial airs of a brass band, and swinging down to the east of Washington Park, when they turned about face. There were some three hundred of them in line, and from the ranks floated a white silk banner, with the inscription: "We make carriages but we cannot afford to ride in them." The Grand Marshal was William Stelick, and behind him came Marshal William Claridge and Capt. John Cronin, all well-mounted. The standard bearer was Henry Bowers. The German carriage-makers were also on hand, following close upon the the heels of the others and making an equally good showing.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

The Lithographers were twenty-first in line anp made a good showing. They numbered about 60. L. C. Kicker was the Grand Marshal, and Fred Rusher, Jr., and R. Gast his assistants.

ST. LOUIS HORSE-COLLAR MAKERS.

St. Louis Horse-Collar Makers Union was represented by about one hundred men. Tom Holland was the Grand Marshal. He wore a pink sash and rode a beautiful black horse, which he kept galloping from one end of the square to the other before the parade started. His assistants were Joseph Schulte and Steve Platz.

CARPENTERS.

Carpenters Union No. 13 made a very good showing but Union No. 4 and No. 169 failed to show up. Union No. 12 was in charge of John T. Werremeyer.

STONEMASONS.

The stonemasons were under the command of Barney McDonough. They had only a very small number of men in line.

THE BREWERS.

The brewers were headed by Vallath's Band, and were about one hundred strong. Charles Bechtold was their Marshal, and Henry Whittman and Charles Grampus his assistants. The Marshall and his aid wore very pretty sashes of red and yellow. One of the brewers created a great deal of amusement along the line of march by carrying a stein of beer in his hand.

AT THE PARK.

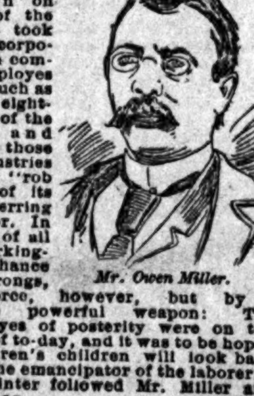
How the Workingmen Enjoyed Themselves This Afternoon.

It was after 3 o'clock when the procession arrived at Concordia Park.

The Deutsche Progressive Kellner Union met the picnickers at the grounds and waited upon the paraders, the members of which are Otto Liebknecht, Oscar Prager, Edward Balthasar, Charles Waldemarx, C. M. Weil, August Albrecht, Theodore Albrecht, Charles Arnold, Henry Bamberges, Charles Berndt, August Buckel, Charles Burch, Henry Bodemann, Theodore Deinnlar, Otto Davies, Frank Ellenbach, Charles Fauess, Louis Friedrich, John Fligger, Julius Friedmann, Henry Giesebier, Emil Haas, Louis Hamel, Louis Henry, Charles Herbst, William John, Vince Lanick, Charles Kaltmeyer, R. Kruse, Joseph Klein, Erich Schrkind, Emil Liebknecht, John Luigenfeld, Anton Moch, Anton Mayer, Charles May, Joseph Munch, Henry Musselmann, Henry Newman, Gustav O. Krassa, Frank Pulling, Julius Reiss, Julius Ruoff, Ernst Reinardt, Louis Steger, Otto Schimel, William Schluter, August Schulz, Paul Thurmer, Henry Waltz, John Williams, F. Wachutka, Jacob Worhauer, Charles Zeller, Charles Zebish and Charles Waldemar.

After the flags were stowed away Grand Marshal Schillig called the great assemblage about the rostrum. The united bands, over 100 pieces, rendered "Labor Day March," composed by Mr. Jacob Steuck, Sr. Mr. Owen Miller, President of the Musicians' Union, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

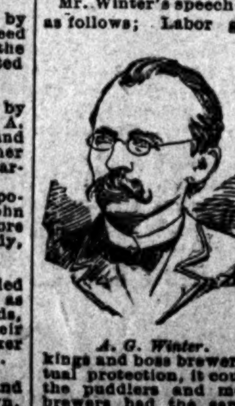
Mr. Owen Miller spoke at length upon the labor question, but the most forcible part of his argument was directed against fashionable churches. He claimed that the workingman is not the same religious individual that he was owing to the fact that money had monopolized the churches and that there was no room for the poor. He referred in general terms to the abuses to which the laboring element is subjected and added that he did not care to strengthen his arguments by adducing statistics on the question because they were very elastic and could be made to prove any proposition on either side of the question. He took to task those corporations which compel their employes to work as much as fourteen and eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and also blamed those immense industries that literally "rob the cradle" of its occupant, referring to child labor. In this country, of all others the workingman had a chance to right his wrongs, not by force, however, but by a much more powerful weapon: The ballot. The eyes of posterity were on the workingmen of to-day, and it was to be hoped that his children's children will look back upon him as the emancipator of the laborer.



Mr. Owen Miller.

Mr. A. G. Winter followed Mr. Miller and spoke in German.

Mr. Winter's speech in substance was about as follows: Labor gatherings are strongly averse to stump speeches and dynamite lore and the speaker had no desire to attempt either. He would say only a few words about labor matters. That there was a 'laboring class' in the country was shown by the fact that one of the most thickly settled States had declared the first Monday in September ("Labor Day") a legal holiday. While it was just that the iron kings and boss brewers should unite for mutual protection, it could not be denied that the puddlers and molders and journeymen brewers had the same right. Workingmen had time and again petitioned the law givers to regulate labor hours, stop child labor, regulate female labor and make other reforms,



A. G. Winter.

but in vain. As yet they have failed to find a statesman to champion their interests. "Labor had no friends."

So it was, until in our city a great convention took place, in which the monopolists and trusts were condemned in strong terms, which was followed by another large convention in Chicago that adopted resolutions to the same effect, condemning the crimes of combined capital against labor, and hark! I hear from the remotest corners of Maine the strong voice of a great statesman, declaring that the time has come for the country to look into the interest of labor. Protective-tariffs in the interest of labor is the battle cry that he raises and which is repeated by his whole party, and hark! another statesman coming from Ohio, is marching through the land, advocating the interest of labor, exclaiming, for the sake of labor give us free trade!

"There has never been a national campaign in which labor played such a prominent part. Harrison declares: 'that trades unions are the savings banks of the workingmen.' Thurman says: 'the trades unions and the Knights of Labor have done more to uphold wages than all the tariff laws of the country.' "

The press, too, devoted columns to the discussion of labor interests. But the speaker preferred to discuss the eight-hour movement than the tariff issue. Two years more will show what protection and free trade will have done for labor. He reviewed the history of the tariff from the year 1819 and the changes it had gone through and showed why the importers of New York favored free trade and the manufacturers of the North protection, tracing both to perfectly natural causes. He then dwelt on child labor and concluded by saying that if the politicians had the interest of labor at heart they would turn their attention to the regulation of labor and hours of labor.

After the speeches the races and games occupied the attention of the great crowd.

Notes.

A stilt race of fifty yards for boys under 14, for a $10 suit of clothes and a $5 overcoat, represented another feature of the sports.

A hundred yards foot race for the goat-skin coats, flannel-lined and self-buttoning, was one of the features of the games at Concordia Park.

Two carriages followed the printers containing the veteran typos. A. P. Blakiesley, F. Brownhold, Sr., Sam Lewis, T. Albright, Wm. Waite, John J. Shoupe, Chas. C. Scott, C. H. Wells.

In New York City.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—To-day is Labor Day, and preparations for its proper observance were completed yesterday by various officers of the Central Labor Union, and only fine weather is needed to make the demonstration a success. Many of those who have had charge of the arrangements have had the experience of other years' parade and picnics and nothing has been left undone to make the occasion a success. Many trades will exhibit their handiwork. It is expected that most unions will be in line. Inspector Williams will have charge of the forming of the line. He will have 100 men under his command and will be assisted by Capt. Brogan. Inspector Steers, with Capt. Clench and 200 men, will line and guard Union Square, Capt. Reilly from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh streets and Capt. Gunner from Twenty-seventh to twenty-fourth streets, where the column will disperse. The afternoon will be devoted to games and the evening to dancing in Phoenix Park. The Sub-Committee on Games has prepared the following contests for which valuable prizes are offered. Any member of a union in good standing can compete: 100 yard run—First prize—silver pitcher. Half mile run—First prize—a suit of clothes.

The day was appropriately observed here to-day. The weather was all that could be desired. Business was practically suspended. The courts and municipal departments, the down-town exchanges and the banks were all closed. The Custom-house was open for one hour for the entry and clearance of vessels. The great feature of the day was the labor parade. There was also games of all kinds, yacht and boat races and festivals in many of the city parks.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 3.—Labor Day is having a double observance in this city. This morning the United Order of Bricklayers and Stonemasons paraded on the West Side, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, and laid the corner stone of their new hall at the corner of Peoria and Monroe streets. The procession was reviewed by Congressmen Mason and Lawler. The participants afterward left the city by train for a picnic at Central Grove. The trades unions of the city indulged in a parade through the streets of the south division and subsequently marched to Ogden's Grove, where a picnic is in progress.

Parade and Picnic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 3.—Labor Day was observed here by a grand parade of workingmen's unions and clubs, followed by a picnic at Germania Park, where addresses were delivered by Congressman Farquhar and others.

DON'T fail to see the array of
MUSIC BOXES
at the wonderful establishment of the
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Lowest priced house in America for fine goods.

SHE GOT HER RING,

But the Police Refused a Warrant to Madame Ady.

Henry M. Carleton was arrested by Officers Ward and Young this morning on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. Rebecca L. Ady. When she applied for a warrrnt, nowever, it was refused, and the man was turned loose, although the police turned the ring over to her. Joseph G. Lodge, her attorney, was very indignant that she should not be granted a warrant and says that the police are hounding and persecuting her and will not even give her the protection she is entitled to by law. If she was as hard as the police claim and much worse she would still be entited to a warrant against a man who had stolen from her. Mr. Lodge says two police officers are kept constantly in front of her house to take the names of all who enter it.

Chief of Police Huebler claims that the ring belonged to a woman in Mme. Ady's house, and that the latter had taken it from her as security for money owed her. Carleton had been given the ring by Mme. Ady, who said he could wear it. He reported the matter to the police and told them they could get the ring any time they wanted it. The warrant was refused on that account. The Chief admitted that he was "worrying" her a little, and added that he would make a case on her yet. She is the woman who keeps an Olive street bath establishment, and who has been charged with running the place in a disreputable manner.

A Terrible Charge.

Charles A. Reis, who is both blind and old, was examined before Judge Noonan to-day on a charge of criminally assaulting his 13-year-old daughter. The father, the girl and a 15-year-old brother slept together, and she alleged that he assaulted her one night several months ago. The girl never said anything about the matter until after she had left home and gone to live with a sister, who was down on the father. The brother knew nothing of the alleged assault, and all the other children gave the father an excellent reputation. Judge Noonan discharged the old man.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mrs. S. G. Swasey and family will leave for Canada September 18.

Miss Annie Robinson left for Carlyle yesterday after a lengthy visit to her cousin.

Mr. M. J. Steinberg, the hatter, arrived home to-day with all the latest Eastern styles.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell and family have returned from summering at the seaside.

Miss Gabrielle McIlvaine, who has been entertaining Judge Woerner's family at Rye Beach, N. H., during the summer, will be in the city during the period of the fall festivities.

A very pleasant time was had yesterday at the basket picnic given by members of the Paragon Club and their friends at Barthold's Grove. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Chas. E. Blume, Mrs. Ira Perry, Mrs. Guy Renick, Mrs. Hy Sievers, Mrs. Hy Dierkes, Mrs. Chas. Hannauer, the Misses Gussie and Annie Becker, Miss Annie Wierfs, Miss Sophie Doerr, Miss Mamie Zwartz, Miss Anna Ziegel, Miss Lena Ziegel, Miss Julia Wilthartits, Miss Amelia Fritz and Miss Nellie Gerichten.

A SPARK from a neighboring chimney set fire to the roof of 1319 Pine street about 1 p. m. An alarm was turned in but before the engines arrived the little blaze had been put out. The damages amounted to nothing.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE WRITES ENTERTAININGLY ON AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Some Mistaken Impressions About French Women—The Difference Between the Members of the Fair Sex in England and in France—The Thriftiness and Industry of the Latter—Their Neatness, Integrity and Vivacious Manners—Women Who Work in Many Lines of Business—Progress in Professional Fields—Home Life in the Republic Across the Seas.

[Written for the POST-DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.



WOMEN are women all the world over, but the most captivating lady of Terra del Fuego is as little like a Parisian lady as the wild sloe is like the New Orleans plum. No doubt the two female types just named resemble each other very closely when artificial growths arising from the conditions of life, such as a taste for whale-blubber, on the one hand and for glace a la vanilla on the other, are cast aside; but it is chiefly these artificial growths which have led to the diversity of human character, and which, a fortiori, have thrown into such strong contrast the races of the world.

Now, although France and England are next-door neighbors, and a good deal of the blood that flows in both countries came originally from the same source, the English of to-day are probably less like the French than they were when the battle of Agincourt was fought, notwithstanding the insidiously insinuating influences of French wines, French cookery, French plays and French novels. But it is of Frenchwomen generally that I propose to speak in the present letter.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE

are almost universally misunderstood and misjudged, because of the writings of such novelists as Dumas fils and Feydeau. The Frenchwoman is not a whit the inferior of the English or American woman. The middle-class woman in the United States is better educated than the average woman of the same class in France. On the other hand the Frenchwoman is more active; she shares her husband's labors, and often indeed takes more than her share. Often her labors begin in the early morning, to end only at midnight or later still. The Frenchwoman of the lower-middle class does not hold it beneath her dignity to perform the humblest household duties, while at the same time she is lively, pleasant and always ready to talk. She is as faithful to her husband as any American or English woman in the world, and it is the merest delusion to suppose that family life in France is undermined.

Frenchwomen are honest. There is a corn market every Saturday at Chartres, the most important in France, with the exception of Paris. It is worth visiting for the sake of seeing the operations of the women, to whom the entire duty of measuring the corn, delivering it to the buyers, receiving the price, and paying it over to the sellers, is confided. These women are more expressively than elegantly termed "leveuses de culs de poches," poche signifying in the dialect of La Beauce, the sack in which the grain is brought to market. These women form an organized corporation which has existed for several centuries. They enjoy a reputation for the strictest integrity, which is, indeed, sufficiently attested by the fact that the whole transactions of the market, as above stated, are intrusted to them. Nor are they under any surveillance whatsoever. The buyer and seller alike put implicit confidence in them. The latter, when he has pitched his corn, leaves it entirely in their hands, goes about his business or pleasure in the town, and returns in the evening to receive the amount of the sale, without making any inquiries or taking any further trouble about it.

THE AMOUNT OF CONFIDENCE

placed in the honesty of these women, and the importance of the charge confided to them, may be estimated from the fact that 10,000 quintals of corn is by no means an unusual quantity to change hands in one market day at Chartres, the whole of which is invariably disposed of for ready money on the spot. I know of no parallel example either in England or America.

They are orderly, virtuous, sober and thrifty. See them in their simple costumes, which, whether those of the Boulogne fishwives, the paysannes of Normady, Burgundy, Picardy, Champagne, or the South, are always models of neatness and suitability, from the crown of the picturesque cap to the sole of the strong, sensible shoe. Even in Paris, a cosmopolitan town, where the good and bad tastes of visitors, ay, and even their vices, are catered to, remember the trim little seamstress, milliner, dressmaker, or shop girl, in her natty dress, brightened up by a pretty bonnet on Sunday, but never decked with cheap imitations of what her employers wear. Even the maid-servants when walking about Paris, appear in a clean white cap, which has a remarkably tidy appearance. This head-dress, with a white apron, is about the most appropriate costume a servant can wear. English ladies who expect to see a display of gorgeous dressing among their Parisian sisters when walking out are wofully disappointed. The belles of the French Capital doubtless set the female fashions throughout the world, but they dress extremely plain in the streets. In the best Parisian society, when a lady's street dress calls forth the highest admiration, that admiration is invariably expressed by such words as: "How simple!" The magnificence of their toilette is only displayed at evening parties and balls, or when driving in the Bois de Boulogne. They do not dress even in the French theaters.

THEY ARE HARDWORKING AND LABORIOUS

to a degree scarcely credible. You have only to look out of a car window in France to see the peasant girl toiling in the fields, reaping the corn, gathering the grapes, hoeing, nutting, pruning, weeding, from early dawn till sunset. And in Paris there is scarcely a shop in any of the principal thoroughfares in which are not to be seen one or more, sometimes a dozen young women, all busily employed either in selling, sewing, or making up fancy articles. One of the features of the Abattoir des Fourneaux, a slaughter-house on the left bank of the Seine where pigs are killed for the Paris markets, is to see the women hard at work cleansing and sorting the tripes and entrails. Some of these women earn high wages, as much as five or six francs a day, which is exceptional pay for female handicraft in France. What a hard day's work the waiting women have too in the many bouillon establishments of the French capital, where they are on their feet all day, from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m.! Speaking of these dining-rooms reminds me to ask why don't we follow the example set here of having females to wait on the customers at hotels and restaurants in the States? I am sure it is much more agreeable to have a neat, prim-looking Phyllis handing you your chop or steak than one of the ordinary eating-house waiters, whose general attire of greasy black is enough to ruin the digestion of any well-regulated stomach. Servants in France have a comparatively easy time compared with that interesting class in America. There is no being on earth more pampered than is the cook or nurse, or ladies' maid in an elegantly appointed and wealthy French household, where from ten to twenty servants are kept. Each individual has his or her line of duties so sharply defined that he or she will not step one inch beyond its boundaries to aid one another or to oblige the mistress of the house. I heard of one Parisian lady who dismisses every servant in her employ every six months. Her theory is that the constant renewal of her household personnel tends to keep her domestics in good order.

SHE GETS THE CREAM,

so to speak, of their services, and just about the time that they settle down into lazy habits she gets rid of them. But in less extensively appointed establishments there are plenty of good steady girls to be met with, who know how to work and who do their work faithfully and conscientiously. The worst class of the French servants are to be met with in the grandest of Parisian houses; the best keep on the even tenor of their way in quiet households where two, or at the most three, servants are kept. And Marie in Paris has one overwhelming advantage over Bridget, Gretchen, or Dinah in the United States; whatever she undertakes to do she knows how to do. She has her faults, and they are grave ones, occasionally, but lack of capacity to perform the service for which she has engaged herself is not among them.

There are upwards of 25,000 women employed in the French tobacco manufactories, but they are paid very poorly. The most industrious among them receive prizes at the end of the year. There are besides about 40,000 bureaux, or shops, where the weed is sold; these are given to the widows of officers and government functionaries, and sometimes to the widows of senators, deputies and prefects, who farm out the bureaux to underlings. A tobacco bureau is equivalent to a pension. Mme. Paul Bert, for instance, lately received a pension of about 7,500 francs; in reality she will get a store which will bring in that amount. As the social position of such pensioners will not allow them to turn tobacco merchants, they sublet the bureaux. Women are also extensively employed in government departments, such as the Timbre or stamp office, the National Printing Establishment, the Sevres Manufactory, the Gobelins, etc.; and private industries like the Credit Foncier and most printing establishments follow the example set by the Government. The railways also employ a large number of female hands. As a rule, however, they get lower salaries than men for the same work. But the hours are easy, and, all told, these girls form as nice a class of women as you will find anywhere.

FRENCH WOMEN, IN FACT,

are fast coming to the front throughout the country. They are not only jolies mondaines, who set the fashions and miracles of "make up" in dress generally, but they are pushing their way everywhere among the males. There are upwards of 400 female journalists in Paris alone. The movement in favor of female physicians is as yet too new not to be looked upon with much prejudice. Before the Franco-German war several women of foreign extraction had already passed their examination for the degree of doctor. Thirteen doctoresses have been graduated in France, of whom four only are French. The best known are Mrs. Putnam-Jacobi of New York City; Mme. Rosette, in Italy; Mme. Gonsaroff, who has gone back to Russia, her native land. Each of them now occupies a leading situation in her own country, and they treat especially the diseases of women and children. Of the four French graduates, but one only, Mme. Madeleine Bres, practices in the French capital. Mme. Ribard and Mlle. Doumergue, both remarkable women, have given up the idea of settling in Paris. Only last month the Sorbonne awarded for the first time to a woman a diploma of "Doctor of Sciences." The recipient of the honor is a modest young lady named Mlle. Amelie Leblois of the corps of instructors at the Sevres Superior Normal School for Women. Mlle. Leblois defended her thesis with great credit and secured the unanimous vote of the Board of Examiners. She is the daughter of a Strasburg pastor and described as a veritable prodigy of learning. Other women have passed examinations for the grade of "officiers de sante," as, for instance Mme Clarisse Danel, living in Paris.

ALL OF THESE LADY DOCTORS

are unknown to each other, and nothing is less true than the assertion that they are all of the same clique and work together. Mme. Madeleine Bres began her medical studies when a young widow and mother of two children. The effect produced by her reception will not so soon be forgotten. No one laughed when it was seen how well she maintained her thesis, dressed in a loose black robe. She is medical attendant at the Chatelet Theater; has the rank of "officier d'Academie," and is said to intend competing for the place of hospital doctor, which is the highest in the medical profession. The idea that a girl must be specially gifted to succeed in the study of medicine is an exploded superstition; any girl of average intelligence and with a good will to work on steadily may qualify herself for the profession. It is considered that it takes on an average six years of steady work to prepare for examination. Nor is the work too hard if carried on in moderation. Some of the students have had to leave off on account of ill-health, but this was due, I am told, to the fact that their zeal sometimes carries them away, and they forget all other interests, except the one most at heart—a mistake by no means peculiar to their sex.

In conclusion, I think all who have sojourned in France, and seen something of the country and people beyond the gates of the capital, will agree with me when I say that there is just as much modesty, virtue, and uprightness of purpose and intention to be met with among the female portion of the nation as in England or America. These traits are, however, less apparent in their character because—paradoxical as it may sound—the French are in reality less hospitable than we are. Outsiders know little of French home life; the passing visitor gets no opportunity of witnessing it. A stranger will meet with politeness and attention as he travels through the country; everybody will help him; and if he appears in Paris armed with letters of introduction he will be made welcome at social reunions; parties may be given in his honor, perhaps. But go where he may throughout the country he will not have a chance of penetrating into the inner family circle; the home life of the bulk of the population will remain a closed book for him. This is what misleads so many foreigners in their judgment of the French.

FRANK LESLIE.

Stables Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JAMESPORT, Mo., September 3.—The feed and sale stable of J. Farnum and a barn belonging to G. W. Gay were destroyed by fire between 12 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Seven horses, a jack and $500 worth of feed were also consumed. The total loss is estimated at nearly $3,000, with light insurance on the Farnum building, which expires at noon to-day.

A CHINESE BARBER.

How the Celestial Citizen Has His Hair Cut and His Beard Pulled Out.

From the Chicago News.

"A man really does not know much about the barber trade until he has seen a Chinese barber at work," said Mr. Charles Sholes, one of the oldest disciples of Figaro in Chicago, to a *Daily News* reporter at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "The man who did the work for the Chicago Chinamen up to a couple of months ago was named Shway Chiock, and he was a daisy. He really could shave very well, as any man would admit who saw him at work. He had come to use American razors in the American style, but his favorite blade was a piece of steel something of shape, but a little larger than the size of the blade of one of these safety razors. He went from one laundry to another, when it was about time for his countrymen to get their heads fixed up, and I have often seen him at work at Sam Key's laundry on Adams street, which was under our shop. It seems the Chinese do not grow a very good beard, anyhow, and they would not want it if they could, for they have the hairs pulled out as soon as they appear. Only the high-caste mandarins wear a mustache, and the military officers. Other Chinamen must not have any hair on their faces at all. Of course Shway's chief work was with the men's cues. First he would shave the front part of their heads back to where the cue-hair started, lathering it and working it just like we would. Then he would take down the cue, unplait it, and wash it from the head right out to the end of the hairs. This was hard work, but the Chinese are more particular than you would think, and they take great pride in their cues. They are very cleanly. Shway would shampoo them, and comb them, and then rub a sort of pomade over the hair that looked and smelled like bear's grease, although it was scented, and would wind up by braiding the hair in a sort of four plait, which was always left that way until his next visit, about two weeks afterward. The few hairs that come out on the face he would pull out with a sort of tweezers which worked with a sinch that jerked the hair out every time. For this work he got 50 cents from each man, and, as he had pretty nearly a hundred Chinamen on his list, you can imagine that he made money very fast. I don't suppose he ever made less than $100 a month, and, as his living cost him about 10 cents a day, he soon made a Chinaman's fortune and went back home."

"Do Chinamen ever patronize white barbers?"

"Very seldom. If they cannot get one of their own sort they try to do the work for each other. You see, there is no white barber living who knows what to do with a Chinaman's cue, and that is the thing they are most particular about. It has to be greased just so and plaited just so or they are ashamed to be seen by the other Chinamen. There is a new Chinese barber who has come here since Shway went home to China, and I suppose he is doing almost as good a business. It would pay a white barber well to learn it if he could stand working among them, for they will go to any expense to get fixed up just the way they want."

THE
Golden Tints
Of Autumn fill the September sky with new glories, and St. Louis—the Queen City of the West—puts on the richness of fall garments. It remains for
The Model
To display ahead of all competition a full and elegant line of
Fall Overcoats!
Ranging in price from $5 to $30, in the latest patterns and newest designs—our Tailor-Made Garments from $15 up being in all respects equal to the finest custom work in the city.
☞ Gentlemen will favor us by inspecting this superb stock.
Model Clothing Comp'y
213 and 215 North Broadway.
Mail Orders a specialty.

Beating His Record.

From the Detroit Free Press.

At an early hour yesterday morning it was given out on Michigan avenue that the champion jumper of the world would try to beat his record at 11 o'clock. He was to jump in rear of a saloon, of course, and of course all who passed through the place were expected to buy a glass of beer. About fifty sports were on hand when the champion arrived. He was a young man of feline expression and he had a serious voice.

"Understand, gentlemen," he explained, as he put away his fifth or sixth glass of beer, "that I claim to be the champion jumper of the world. I shall try to-day to outdo all my previous efforts, and I am pleased to inform you that no collection will be taken up."

The crowd adjourned to the back yard, some one opened the gate leading to the alley, and the jumper put his heels to the mark. By and by, after another glass of beer had been brought out, he jumped. He jumped exactly twenty-six inches.

"I've done it!" he proudly exclaimed, as he waved his hand to the crowd.

"That's no jump!" shouted half a dozen voices.

"Gentlemen, I have beaten my record," said the champion. "That's further by four inches than I ever jumped before. I set out to beat my record and the result is before you."

"Do you call that a jump?" demanded the crowd.

"I do. I certainly do. I'd be only too glad to jump twenty feet, but I can't do it, you know—really can't. Twenty-two inches has heretofore been my limit, and I've surprised myself. As I told you a few minutes ago, no collection will be taken up. Thanking you for your extreme kindness, and hoping to ever retain your esteem, I will now bid you good-bye and withdraw."

And he left the alley gate open so that forty-nine of that crowd could pass out after him and sneak away.

Quite as Strange as Fiction.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

What a romantic story of a real treasure island is that which the Japan *Weekly Mail* reports. Two millions sterling in doubloons, with no end of jewels and plate, cached somewhere in the Pacific by a piratical English Lieutenant, who cut out the brig containing the treasure and stowed away his booty in a safe place on an unnamed island of the Marianne group. The pirates quarreled; the Lieutenant, two officers and a cabin boy fired the ship and fled in a ship's boat. One of the officers was murdered before reaching land. The cabin boy was clapped into prison as a pirate. The Lieutenant and the surviving officer chartered a schooner and went off for the treasure. The officer tipped the Lieutenant overboard and then, being threatened with punishment unless he revealed the place of the treasure, the solitary survivor filled his pockets with lead and iron and dropped into the sea, leaving as the only clew a handful of his hair, plucked out in an effort to save him from drowning, and a chart of the unnamed, unknown treasure island. The Spanish authorities hold the chart; the island holds the treasure, and an effort to discover it made by an English Captain who believes he has a clew to the secret has just had a mysterious termination. The Captain on landing to look for the treasure was deserted by his men, who carried off the ship. The whole story looks like a variant on Mr. Stevenson's story by some Japanese journalist of genius. But it may be true for all that, and if so we shall not have long to wait before hearing of a fresh expedition.

They Want the Earth.

From the Forth Worth Gazette.

The earth may be the Lord's, but the fullness thereof seems to belong to the trusts and pools and combines.

Be Sure
If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:
"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten
To Get
days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly
Hood's
stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.
Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

THE BROWNS L[...]

HUGHES AND BROOKLYN DE[...] CHAMPIONS THIS MORN[...]

A Close and Exciting Game at [...] Hudson Knocks a Home Ru[...] Kicks for Fifteen Minutes [...] Goldsmith's Decisions—Other News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The [...] Browns came into the field to-day o[...] coach and the 7,000 people present [...] with cheers of welcome. The [...] showed that a base ball game wa[...] greater attraction than the Labor D[...] for 2,000 more had crowded into th[...] when "play" was called.

Brooklyn was bound to present it[...] against the champions of the mu[...] and a great deal of care wa[...] the selection. Burdock only [...] the card because of his [...] base hit which won the [...] Ridgewood yesterday, and he wa[...] opportunity to prove whether or no[...] a piece of luck. These boys fur[...] sport:

Brooklyn—Pinckney, 3b.; Burns, [...] r.f.; O'Brien, l.f.; Orr, 1b.; Rad[...] Clark, c.; Burdock, 2b.; Hughes, p.

St. Louis—Latham, 3b.; Robin[...] O'Neill, l.f.; Comiskey, 1b.; McC[...] Lyons, c.f.; White, ss.; Boyle, c.; [...]

Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

THE GAME.

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Second inning—Lyons flied to [...] White struck out. Boyle got his base [...] Hudson hit safely for a single [...] Burns got his hands on but faile[...] down Latham's liner just over his [...] Boyle scored. Five balls filled t[...] Robinson taking first. O'Neill flie[...] ford. One run.

Radford placed a safe single in left [...] caught attempting second. Clark str[...] Burdock foul tipped out.

Third inning—Pinckney made a [...] catch of Comiskey's fly in left field. [...] failed to hit the ball. Lyons retired [...] with a bounder to Burns.

Hughes rolled to Robinson, [...] popped to Robinson, Burns flied to L[...]

Fourth inning—White fouled to Cl[...] struck out. Hudson, after two stri[...] been called on him, put a home-ru[...] field fence corner. Latham poppe[...] Burns. One run.

Foutz went back to the bench o[...] roller to Latham. O'Brien struck o[...] bounded to the box.

Fifth inning—Robinson bounded t[...] O'Neill found empty space where [...] ought to have been, and Comiskey [...] Radford.

Radford flied to Lyons. Clark bou[...] White. Burdock flied to O'Neill.

Sixth inning—McCarthy put up a ba[...] Hughes. Lyons put a slow boun[...] Burns' hands. White flied to Radfor[...]

Hughes flied to O'Neill. Pinkney [...] sacrifice hit through Hudson and go[...] on a wild pitch. Burns sacrificed [...] and Pink took third. Foutz dropped [...] tific single over Robinson's head and [...] scored. Catcher Boyle made a wond[...] hand catch of O'Brien's fly which [...] crowd crazy. One run.

Seventh inning—Boyle bounded to [...] Hard-hitter Hudson struck out. Lat[...] to Burdock.

Dave Orr sent a line hit to right [...] one base. Radford followed with [...] bagger on the left foul line. Clark [...] to Hudson, who touched Orr on his w[...] Clark played between first and second [...] "Rad" home, but the little fellow wa[...] off the base by Comiskey and Latham [...] dock lined to White.

Eighth inning—After two strikes [...] balls had been called, Robinson deli[...] batted four line fouls to left to tire Hu[...] and Umpire Goldsmith declared the[...] on him. This decision resulted in an [...] ble debate with Comiskey as leader o[...] position. After fifteen minutes had e[...]

COMISKEY GAVE IN

rather than have his club pay $1,500 [...] he had threatened to take his club off t[...] O'Neill came to the bat and flied to [...] Comiskey was greeted with a storm o[...] when he came to the plate. He ackno[...] the occasion when he raised hi[...] bounded a little one to Hughes.

Hughes grounded to Comiskey. [...] flied to McCarthy. Burns bounded [...] iskey.

Ninth inning—McCarthy sent a [...] Burns, which he fumbled. He reache[...] on a passed ball. Burns again fumble[...] hit and McCarthy took third. Ly[...] caught stealing second. White flied [...] ford and McCarthy tied the score on th[...] in. Burdock muffed Boyle's fly. [...] struck out. One run.

Foutz got to first on passed bal[...] followed with a single to left, Foutz [...] second. Orr hit safely to right, a[...] scored. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 7. E[...] Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 5.

Indianapolis, 5; Pittsburg, 1[...]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 3.—[...] lowing is the score of the morning ga[...]

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	0	0	3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Indianapoli[...] rors—Pittsburg, 6; Indianapolis, 3. [...] —Pittsburg, Galvin and Miller; India[...] Shreve and Buckley.

Boston, 3; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, September 3.—The followi[...] score of the morning game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	1

Base hits—Washington, 6; Boston, 6. [...] Washington, 4; Boston, 1. Batteries—Wa[...] Keefe and Arundel; Boston, Radbourne and [...]

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Mr W. E. Atmore Pays His Respects [...] pire Bob Ferguson.

W. E. Atmore, city passenger agent [...] Louisville & Nashville road, returne[...] Philadelphia this morning. While t[...] witnessed the games between the [...] beaters and the Athletics. He said: "[...] saw such bare-faced robbery from an [...] in all my life as Ferguson dealt it out [...] Browns. I have witnessed champ[...] games in all associations and leagues [...] past fifteen years, but I think Fer[...] work against the Browns was the m[...] rageous I have ever seen. It was t[...] talk in Philadelphia that Ferguson p[...] to give it to the Browns in the neck [...] carried out his advances to the letter. [...] 5 to 0 game of Thursday last Ferguson [...] ately robbed the Browns of thre[...] clean, and choked off chance[...] at least three more, by his bald [...] efforts to 'do' the Browns. There is [...] determined disposition on the part of t[...] letics and Brooklyn people to prev[...] Browns from winning the pennant [...] fourth successive time, but in spite of [...] machinations, scheming and Fergu[...] they will get there just the same."

"What about Chamberlain?"

"Well, sir, the boss President has c[...] the jewel of them all. He paid $6,000 fo[...] but I think a portion of it is for next a[...] salary. Chamberlain in my opinion is [...] $10,000 if ever John Clarkson was. [...] that Jim Galvin of the Pittsburg Club [...] edly urged Phillips, Nimick & Co. [...] Chamberlain when he was with [...] Chamberlain will do great work [...] Browns since he is away from the ch[...] ous element of the Louisville Club. Ch[...] lain, in my opinion, is worth half [...]

THE ...lden Tints ...utumn fill the Septem... ...ky with new glories, ...St. Louis—the Queen ...of the West—puts on ...richness of fall gar... ...s. It remains for ...e Model ...splay ahead of all com... ...on a full and elegant ...of ...l Overcoats! ...ing in price from $5 to ...in the latest patterns ...newest designs—our ...r-Made Garments from ...p being in all respects ...to the finest custom ...in the city. ...Gentlemen will favor ...inspecting this superb ... Clothing Comp'y ...and 215 North Broadway. ...rders a specialty.

...Beating His Record. ...roit Free Press. ...ly hour yesterday morning it was ...Michigan avenue that the cham... ...of the world would try to beat his ...o'clock. He was to jump in rear ...of course, and of course all who ...gh the place were expected to buy ...beer. About fifty sports were on ...the champion arrived. He was a ...of feline expression and he had a ...e. ...and, gentlemen," he explained, ...ay his fifth or sixth glass of beer, ...n to be the champion jumper of ...I shall try to-day to outdo all my ...orts, and I am pleased to inform ...collection will be taken up." ...adjourned to the back yard, some ...the gate leading to the alley, and ...put his heels to the mark. By and ...nother glass of beer had been ...he jumped. He jumped exactly ...inches. ...e it!" he proudly exclaimed, as ...hand to the crowd. ...no jump!" shouted half a dozen ...en, I have beaten my record," ...ampion. "That's further by four ...I ever jumped before. I set out ...record and the result is before ...all that a jump?" demanded the ...certainly do. I'd be only too glad ...nty feet, but I can't do it, you ...y can't. Twenty-two inches has ...een my limit, and I've surprised ...told you a few minutes ago, no ...ill be taken up. Thanking you for ...kindness, and hoping to ever ...esteem, I will now bid you good-...draw." ...the alley gate open so that forty-...crowd could pass out after him ...way.

...e as Strange as Fiction. ...Mail Gazette. ...mantic story of a real treasure ...at which the Japan *Weekly Mail* re-... ...millions sterling in doubloons, ...of jewels and plate, cached some ...Pacific by a piratical English Lieu... ...cut out the brig containing the ...d stowed away his booty in a safe ...an unnamed island of the ...group. The pirates quarreled; ...ant, two officers and a cabin ...the ship and fled in a ...One of the officers was mur-...re reaching land. The cabin boy ...d into prison as a pirate. The ...and the surviving officer chartered ...and went off for the treasure. The ...ed the Lieutenant overboard and ...threatened with punishment un-...aled the place of the treasure, the ...rvivor filled his pockets with lead ...d dropped into the sea, leaving as ...w a handful of his hair, plucked ...ffort to save him from drown-... ...chart of the unnamed, unknown ...and. The Spanish authorities hold ...e island holds the treasure, and ...discover it made by an English ...o believes he has a clew to the ...just had a mysterious ter-... ...The Captain on landing ...the treasure was deserted by ...o carried off the ship. The whole ...like a variant on Mr. Stevenson's ...he Japanese journalist of genius. ...e true for all that, and if so we ...e long to wait before hearing of a ...ition.

...They Want the Earth. ...th Worth Gazette. ...may be the Lord's, but the full-... ...seems to belong to the trusts and ...ombines.

...Be Sure ...have made up your mind to buy ...rsaparilla do not be induced to take ...A Boston lady, whose example is ...itation, tells her experience below: ...store where I went to buy Hood's ...the clerk tried to induce me buy ...nstead of Hood's; he told me their's ...longer; that I might take it on ten ...To Get ...that if I did not like it I need not ...ing, etc. But he could not prevail ...change. I told him I had taken ...rsaparilla, knew what it was, was ...ith it, and did not want any other. ...began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla ...ling real miserable with dyspepsia, ...eak that at times I could hardly ...Hood's ...looked like a person in consump-... ...od's Sarsaparilla did me so much ...I wonder at myself sometimes, ...ends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ...Goff, 61 Terrace Street, Boston. ...rsaparilla ...druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only ...OD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. ...Doses One Dollar

THE BROWNS LOSE.

HUGHES AND BROOKLYN DEFEAT THE CHAMPIONS THIS MORNING.

A Close and Exciting Game at Brooklyn—Hudson Knocks a Home Run—Comiskey Kicks for Fifteen Minutes at Umpire Goldsmith's Decisions—Other Base Ball News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The St. Louis Browns came into the field to-day on a tally-ho coach and the 7,000 people present rent the air with cheers of welcome. The attendance showed that a base ball game was almost a greater attraction than the Labor Day parade, for 2,000 more had crowded into the grounds when "play" was called.

Brooklyn was bound to present its best nine against the champions of the muddy water and a great deal of care was taken in the selection. Burdock only got on to the card because of his wonderful base hit which won the game at Ridgewood yesterday, and he was given an opportunity to prove whether or not that was a piece of luck. These boys furnished the sport:

Brooklyn—Pinckney, 3b.; Burns, ss.; Foutz, r.f.; O'Brien, l.f.; Orr, 1b.; Radford, c.f.; Clark, c.; Burdock, 2b.; Hughes, p.

St. Louis—Latham, 3b.; Robinson, 2b.; O'Neill, l.f.; Comiskey, 1b.; McCarthy, r.f.; Lyons, c.f.; White, ss.; Boyle, c.; Hudson, p.

Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

THE GAME.

First inning—Latham came jauntily to the plate only to fly out to Radford. Robinson tipped to Clark. Tip O'Neill's easy bounder was juggled by Burns, and the latter started on the base circuit. Comiskey's single to center advanced "Tip" to third. McCarthy flied to Burdock.

Pinckney put up an easy fly to short left, which White muffed too handily. Pinkney stole second, Boyle throwing low. Burns sacrificed on a grounder to Robinson and Pinkney went to third. Foutz fouled to Comiskey. Robinson fumbled O'Brien's slow roller and then threw ten feet wild past first. Pinkney scored and O'Brien made the circuit of the bases. Orr grounded to White. Two runs.

Second inning—Lyons flied to Hughes. White struck out. Boyle got his base on balls. Hudson hit safely for a single to center. Burns got his hands on but failed to pull down Latham's liner just over his head and Boyle scored. Five balls filled the bases, Robinson taking first. O'Neill flied to Radford. One run.

Radford placed a safe single in left but was caught attempting second. Clark struck out. Burdock foul tipped out.

Third inning—Pinckney made a gorgeous catch of Comiskey's fly in left field. McCarthy failed to hit the ball. Lyons retired the side with a bounder to Burns.

Hughes rolled to Robinson, Pinckney popped to Robinson, Burns flied to Lyons.

Fourth inning—White fouled to Clark, Boyle struck out. Hudson, after two strikes had been called on him, put a home-run in left field fence corner. Latham popped up to Burns. One run.

Foutz went back to the bench on a slow roller to Latham. O'Brien struck out. Orr bounded to the box.

Fifth inning—Robinson bounded to Burns. O'Neill found empty space where the ball ought to have been, and Comiskey flied to Radford.

Radford flied to Lyons. Clark bounded to White. Burdock flied to O'Neill.

Sixth inning—McCarthy put up a baby fly for Hughes. Lyons put a slow bounder into Burns' hands. White flied to Radford.

Hughes flied to O'Neill. Pinkney made a sacrifice hit through Hudson and got second on a wild pitch. Burns sacrificed to White and Pink took third. Foutz dropped a scientific single over Robinson's head and Pinkney scored. Catcher Boyle made a wonderful one-hand catch of O'Brien's fly which set the crowd crazy. One run.

Seventh inning—Boyle bounded to Burdock. Hard-hitter Hudson struck out. Latham flied to Burdock.

Dave Orr sent a line hit to right center for one base. Radford followed with a two-bagger on the left foul line. Clark bounded to Hudson, who touched Orr on his way home. Clark played between first and second to help "Rad" home, but the little fellow was caught off the base by Comiskey and Latham. Burdock lined to White.

Eighth inning—After two strikes and four balls had been called, Robinson deliberately batted four line fouls to left to tire Hughes out and Umpire Goldsmith declared them strikes on him. This decision resulted in an unprofitable debate with Comiskey as leader of the opposition. After fifteen minutes had elapsed

COMISKEY GAVE IN

rather than have his club pay $1,500, though he had threatened to take his club off the field. O'Neill came to the bat and flied to Burns. Comiskey was greeted with a storm of hisses when he came to the plate. He acknowledged the occasion when he raised his bat and bounded a little one to Hughes.

Hughes grounded to Comiskey. Pinkney flied to McCarthy. Burns bounded to Comiskey.

Ninth inning—McCarthy sent a roller to Burns, which he fumbled. He reached second on a passed ball. Burns again fumbled Lyons' hit and McCarthy took third. Lyons was caught stealing second. White flied to Radford and McCarthy tied the score on the throw in. Burdock muffed Boyle's fly. Hudson struck out. One run.

Foutz got to first on passed balls. Orr followed with a single to left, Foutz getting second. Orr hit safely to right and Foutz scored. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 5.

Indianapolis, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 3.—The following is the score of the morning game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Indianapolis, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Indianapolis, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Galvin and Miller; Indianapolis, Shreve and Buckley.

Boston, 3; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, September 3.—The following is the score of the morning game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 6; Boston, 6. Errors—Washington, 4; Boston, 1. Batteries—Washington, Keefe and Arundel; Boston, Radbourne and Tate.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Mr W. E. Atmore Pays His Respects to Umpire Bob Ferguson.

W. E. Atmore, city passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville road, returned from Philadelphia this morning. While there he witnessed the games between the world-beaters and the Athletics. He said: "I never saw such bare-faced robbery from an umpire in all my life as Ferguson dealt it out to the Browns. I have witnessed championship games in all associations and leagues for the past fifteen years, but I think Ferguson's work against the Browns was the most outrageous I have ever seen. It was common talk in Philadelphia that Ferguson proposed to give it to the Browns in the neck and he carried out his advances to the letter. In the 5 to 0 game of Thursday last Ferguson deliberately robbed the Browns of three runs clean, and choked off chances for at least three more, by his bald-headed efforts to 'do' the Browns. There is a very determined disposition on the part of the Athletics and Brooklyn people to prevent the Browns from winning the pennant for the fourth successive time, but in spite of all the machinations, scheming and Fergusonians they will get there just the same."

"What about Chamberlain?"

"Well, sir, the boss President has captured the jewel of them all. He paid $6,000 for him, but I think a portion of it is for next season's salary. Chamberlain in my opinion is worth $10,000 if ever John Clarkson was. I know that Jim Galvin of the Pittsburg Club repeatedly urged Phillips, Nimick & Co. to get Chamberlain when he was with Buffalo. Chamberlain will do great work for the Browns since he is away from the obstreperous element of the Louisville Club. Chamberlain, in my opinion, is worth half a dozen Ramseys. He is young, willing to do what he is told, and is cool, heady and effective in his work. He has been a terror to the Browns and now that he is with them, it will be mutually beneficial."

In speaking of Ferguson, Mr. Atmore stated that his umpirical giblets should be carefully preserved, laid on the shelf and if the worst comes, pension him. He's near-sighted, and can't hear foul tips and is otherwise deaf to all appeals, especially if they happen to come from the Browns.

Mr. W. C. Steigers of the POST-DISPATCH returned this morning from his six weeks' visit to Block Island, R. I.

REAL ESTATE.

Residence Property and Dwellings in Demand To-Day—The Market.

Pleasant weather yesterday and a fine day to-day encourages the belief that the present week will be a busy one among real estate people. The conditions for the inspection of property were never more favorable than on yesterday, and thousands of people in vehicles availed themselves of the opportunity to drive through the suburbs on a general tour of observation. A great many of the sight-seers, pleased with what they saw, besieged the offices to-day and opened negotiations for the purchase of home sites. House-hunters, too, invaded all the agencies in search of winter quarters, and met with a great deal of difficulty in finding anything that would suit them. The fact is, desirable dwellings were never scarcer in St. Louis than at the present time. There is not a house-renter in the city who could not furnish tenants for a dozen or more well-situated, good, modern houses within half a day's time.

John G. Priest and Henry Hiemenz, Jr., have both returned home from their summer vacation.

Boys School Suits at the Globe.

One thousand five hundred school suits for boys from 4 to 14 years at 89 cents; forty different styles pleated and Norfolk suits at $1.45, $3 and $2.50; seventy-five different styles fine cassimere suits $3, $4 and $5. Brass drums with sticks and straps with suits, from $4 and above.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Maggie Collins, a Colored Woman, the Victim of an Unknown Assassin.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., September 3.—In an unpretentious dwelling, occupied by A. L. Chapman and family, about two and a half miles south of this city, a horrible murder was committed last evening about 8 o'clock. The victim, Maggie Collins, an aged colored woman, was shot through the right lung and died without uttering a groan. The assassin stole upon the lady while she was eating supper and fired through an open window. It is rumored that a colored man of bad reputation made threats against her life yesterday. A daughter of the murdered woman had given birth to an infant boy only one hour before. The daughter screamed. The neighbors were soon on the ground, but nothing could be found to indicate who the murderer was.

DON'T fail to see the array of
WATCHES,
at the wonderful establishment of the
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Lowest priced house in America for fine goods.

Doings in Court.

Bertha Raithel filed a suit for divorce from her husband, Ernst Theodore Raithel, this morning. The petition states that they were married in Jefferson City on January 4, 1883, and lived together until October 1, 1887, when the defendant left her without cause. Also that during the time they lived together he beat and kicked her and failed to support her, but spent his money for whisky. They had three children. One is dead, but there are living a son 5 years old and a daughter 3 years old.

Habeas corpus proceedings were brought in the Court of Appeals before Judge Thompson this morning by Mrs. Nellie C. Harper against Millard F. Harper to recover the possession of their child, Millard A. Harper and his wife lived together on a farm at Webster Grove, but they were not happy together, and finally a suit for divorce was begun in the County Court, and the proceedings are still pending. About two weeks ago Mrs. Harper left the farm and came to St. Louis to the home of her parents on Carroll street. A week ago last Friday Harper was in that neighborhood and he saw the child playing on the sidewalk. He picked it up and took it with him to Webster. It was taken care of by Mrs. Fuller, Harper's sister, who lives not more than 150 feet away. The child is only 2 years old and Mrs. Harper claims that she is the proper custodian and that she can take care of the child. Harper asserts that she is neglectful of her children, that she cannot provide a fit place for it to live, while he can give it a good home and proper care.

Witnesses were examined, and Judge Thompson took the case under advisement for a short time.

DON'T fail to see the array of
DIAMONDS
at the wonderful establishment of the
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Lowest priced house in America for fine goods.

The Weather in Germany.

Miss Pauline Meyer, a St. Louis young lady, now traveling in Europe, writes from Germany under date of August 20, and gives some interesting information regarding the weather conditions abroad. The following is an extract from her letter: "Save a little warm weather for us until our return. It has been so horribly cold all summer here that our lives have been one continued shiver. We all have our winter dresses, ulsters and extra shawls, and fires in the stoves, and still we cannot get warm."

Shot in a Bar-Room Row.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 3.—During a fight in John Lovell's saloon, located in the business center of the city, at 11 o'clock this morning, Richard Gordon was shot in the face and fatally wounded. The police are trying to find the man who did the shooting, but those who witnessed the affair refuse to divulge his name. It is thought he has made his escape.

Funeral of Lieut. Brandon.

The funeral of Lieut. L. C. Brandon of the Rainwater Rifles took place this afternoon from No. 1411 Papin street. The funeral was strictly military, the remains being in charge of the deceased company. There were a number of floral offerings and among them one from the company's. The design was a broken column at the base of which lay a dismounted cannon and sword. At the top of the shaft was a dove with outspread wings.

Successful Elopers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 3.—The *Chronicle-Telegraph's* Youngstown (O.) special says: Charles Allen, who eloped with Miss Mattie Scoville and escaped from the officer when the girl was taken home, last night obtained a rig and meeting Miss Scoville near her home the pair drove rapidly away. The father of the girl followed them for several miles with a shotgun, but finally lost the trail.

Warren, the Comedian, Ill.

BOSTON, September 3.—Wm. Warren, who was for many years the leading attraction at the Boston Museum, and who, as a comedian, has a world-wide reputation, is seriously ill at his home in Bulfinch street, this city.

Cotton Crop Damaged.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 3.—Rains for the past week have done much damage to open cotton. The bottom crop will be seriously hurt. Some corn is ruined and it still threatens rain.

DON'T fail to see the array of
CLOCKS
at the wonderful establishment of the
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Lowest priced house in America for fine goods.

SURPASSES THEM ALL.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION WHICH OPENS ON WEDNESDAY.

All Arrangements for the Grand Event Now Completed—A Glimpse at the Building To-Day—The Art Display—Special Policemen Sworn In—Scenes in the Big Building.



THE genii of old seems to have come again to earth and touched one spot in this fair city with his magic hand. He fell through the roof of the Exposition building and now a wonderful city is growing there with such rapidity that even the magician himself must be surprised. There is probably not so lively a place in St. Louis as that same building, and certainly there will not be so beautiful a one two days from now, when all the work is done and the grand display is ready to receive its visitors. The fancy seems to have turned toward buildings this year and a countless number of them are going up. There are all kinds of architecture, from the modest hut to the gorgeous palace of the Moorish Prince, or the glittering and bejeweled abode of the fairies. Neat little cottages of unique and attractive design are springing up in every nook and corner of the huge building, and when they are done they will be pretty enough to interest the thousands of visitors, without calling upon the goods and wares that they will hold to furnish any additional attraction.

Magnificent beyond expression, as the first Exposition unquestionably was, by comparison with the one that is now almost ready, it was a plain, unpretentious affair that could not ask admission into the same building with its more glorious successor. Fancy seemed to have exhausted itself with the first effort, but the promise of this later one gives assurance that repetition has only whetted the imagination and made it more prolific. There will be more art in the arrangement this year, and the spaces which the enterprising merchants have taken, will be more elaborately decorated, so there will be more beauty in the picture and the desplay wares less prominent. One very pleasing feature that has never been so attractively developed as it is now, is the concealment of the blank walls at the ends of the galleries on the second floor. Walking about the naves, one cannot fail to notice the beautiful structures that stand out so prominently from those places which at times before have been unattractive spots in the make-up of the gigantic picture. Manager Johnston had noticed the defect and arranged with certain exhibitors to have it remedied. Now, there is nothing more to do for the Exposition is perfect and the most severe critic can find no fault.

The halls are loaded down with the material that it is to be displayed, but much of it has not been unpacked. Many of the buildings have not quite been finished, but busy hands are rapidly completing them, and the work of arranging the goods will not require much time. Everything will be ready on Wednesday night, and the monster exhibition will be a perfect whole when the doors fly open. There was a throng of callers at Mr. Johnston's office this morning. He was giving out the exhibitors' tickets and the exhibitors seemed anxious to get them.

MR. GEORGE MILLS,

who has charge of the art display, received two new pictures this morning, from Arthur S. Mathews, who is now in Paris. One is "Imogene and Avirages." It is from "Cymbeline," and it pictures Avirages as he enters the cave and finds Imogene dead, as he thinks, but really only in a swoon. The other is a "Bit of Holland Life," and both excellent works.

THE OPENING

will take place on Wednesday night, and one takes no chances in prophesying that the crowd will be enormous. The doors will be opened at ten minutes of 8 o'clock and at 8 o'clock Liberati's band will begin the concert in the Grand Music Hall. There never has been any trouble about handling the crowds at the Exposition. It is always skilfully done, but to make assurance doubly sure, additional doorkeepers will be at the doors and there will be no chance of delay in entering the building. All the preliminary arrangements for increasing the comfort of the visitors have been made and will be carried out perfectly on the opening night.

SPECIAL POLICE.

The special policemen employed by the St. Louis Exposition Association to watch their building during the coming season were sworn in by Mayor Francis this morning. There are some twenty of them. The Exposition officials select the men and pay them, but the Police Board has their characters investigated and the men must be approved by them before they are sworn in. They do duty only during the Exposition season and when that closes they are discharged. All of them work under Capt. Stevens, who is employed all the year around to watch the building.

Hard on Merchant Tailors.

150 distinct new fall styles of Baltimore tailor-made suits in soft roll and double-breasted sacks, 3 and 4-button cutaway, Prince Alberts, Prince Arthurs of imported materials from $15 to $25; our worthy competitors are selling them from $20 to $35.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Western District Federal Court.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., September 3.—The United States District Court, Judge Phillips presiding, convened this forenoon. The Judge's instructions to the Grand-jury were the subject of much favorable comment by the bar. Application was filed for leave to the St. Clair County Judges, who are, and have been constructively in prison here for several months to be granted the privilege to return home pending the efforts now being made to compromise the county indebtedness. The docket is small. There are no cases of much importance, and it is probable that the term will be a very brief one.

The Father Gets the Child.

In the case of Mrs. Nellie C. Harper vs. Millard F. Harper for the possession of their child, which is mentioned elsewhere, Judge Thompson made an order this afternoon that the child should remain in the custody of the father on condition that he should pay the expenses of having it carried to and from the mother's residence at least once in two weeks, and it might remain with the mother five days after each visit but not longer unless the father would consent. The order is subject to an order of any other competent court which may make an order concerning the permanent custody of the child.

A German Picnic.

The Hessen-Verein, Schleswig Holsteiner Verein, Deutches Krieger Verein and Badischer Familien Unterstuetzungs Verein No. 2 united in a picnic at Lindell Park yesterday. The attendance was very large and the proceeds will go to the sick fund of the societies participating. Dr. Henry Schwartz delivered an address on "The Fallacy of Prohibition." The other features of the day's entertainment were dancing, prize racing, shooting, bowling and tableaux and fireworks in the evening.

North St. Louis.

A force of men are employed in grading Palm street from Twentieth street westward.

Capt. Edward McDonald of the Third Police District is now occupying his new residence on St. Louis avenue near Lindell Park.

There were forty-six cases on the docket this morning, all being for drunks, petty disturbances and other trifling irregularities.

"MANITOU" IS A SAFE WATER. It can be used continuously with increasing good result. It is a natural soda water.
DAVID NICHOLSON, Agent.

AT CITY HALL.

Surprising Eleven Employes of the Sanitary Office—Municipal Matters.

A number of the employes of the Sanitary Office were very much surprised when they were notified that henceforth their salaries of $75 a month would not be forthcoming, and that from the 1st of September their services would be dispensed with. There had been no previous warning to notify them so that they could prepare for the event. It fell like a thunderbolt and startled the eleven unfortunates to a pitch of highest indignation. They were employed as sanitary officers and assigned work of various kinds, such as inspecting nuisances and inspectors on sanitary matters generally. The reason for their discharge was that the appropriation for that branch of work would not last if some reduction was not made, and in consequence the $100 per month was knocked off and the men discharged. The men whose heads were cut off so suddenly were John McNulty, James McGary, Wm. Morrisey, Justin McKinstry, John B. Healy, J. H. Hirchhold, Herman Rebaueck, Wm. H. Carter, Bartold Venewitz, Michael Murphy and Peter Fogarty. The reduction now leaves the Sanitary Office with seven men to do the work done before by eighteen.

Police Station in the Park.

A plan for a new police station, to be built in Forest Park, has just been completed by Mr. Bartlett of the Building Commissioner's office and submitted to the Police Board for approval. There is an appropriation of $6,000 for a number of stations which are contemplated, but the plan for the Forest Park station has met with such favor that the entire amount may be devoted to its erection. The idea is to build it at a point called the V, at the intersection of the two grand drives a little northeast of the restaurant. It will be an ornament to the park if built on the present plan, which provides for a one-story building with a peaked roof and wide verandas on either side. The building is to have a frontage of 50 feet and runs back to a depth of 33. The front part is to be used as an office, while the rear portion is divided off into cells. The whole edifice has a very neat and compact appearance and will undoubtedly look neat if put up.

Commissioner Murphy Home.

Harbor Commissioner Murphy returned from Denver this morning, where he has been attending the Deep Water Convention, having been appointed by Mayor Francis to represent the city. The Commissioner is engaged in preparing his official report to the Mayor, and pending this he is not prepared to state what his conclusions are regarding the effect of the project on the marine and grain interests of St. Louis. His report will be looked forward to with interest, as it is understood it will contains matter that will enlist the attention of the railway-marine, commercial and grain interests not alone of St. Louis, but of a large scope of country tributary to us.

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A DONKEY AND A PONY.

The Sorrowful Tale Jim Hardy Tells About Both Animals.

Capt. Jim Hardy, the slop contractor, is in very hard luck. This morning he called at the Four Courts and related the following tale of woe: "I have a boy and that boy has a pony, or at least did have one until yesterday. He attended the picnic of the Irish Nationalists at the Fair Grounds yesterday and entered his animal in the pony race. While waiting for the race to come off he tied the steed and wandered about over the grounds. When he returned the pony was gone. In this way the Hardy family missed winning the pony race. I have no idea who stole the animal. It is possible that some patriot instead of freeing Ireland, freed the pony by mistake and that my boy's pet is wandering about somewhere, but I guess it was stolen. It is a roan and an Arab steed in everything but size. But this is not the whole of my troubles. I have a donkey which I have been endeavoring to get rid of for some time. Three times have I given him away to be raffled and every time has he returned to me. I gave him to the Fanny Parnell Ladies' Land League to raffle, but after the picnic he was returned to me. Another land league picnic came off and again did I donate the donkey to be raffled. It was throwing out bread upon the water, and it returned to me again. Yesterday I gave the donkey to the Irish Nationalists to raffle at their picnic, but this morning I find the donkey, without harness or halter of any kind on him, back in my stable. Now I demand that if the police do not return my boy's pony, which I do want, they shall at least take away the donkey, which I do not want."

THEY FAVOR A LATE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee to Appoint a Time for Making a City Ticket.

The City Democratic Committee will meet on Wednesday night, when the committeemen will discuss dates for the city convention. Of the candidates already in the field Mr. Phil Rohan, who will make the race for Sheriff, is the only one interested in an early convention. He has no opposition at present. The majority of the committee are in favor of postponing the discussion until some meeting later in the month. This being a presidential year there is no necessity for putting the ticket in the field to keep up interest.

One of the questions, however, demanding immediate attention is the registration of Democratic voters. To secure a full registration canvassers will be employed in the important wards to look up and register delinquent Democrats. In the wards where the Democratic majorities are considered safe, and in the hopelessly Republican wards no money will be expended. The Republicans are already at work, and have done a great deal. Fully 75 per cent of the registrations at the Recorder's office during the past month have been made by Republicans.

Political Notes.

The Twenty-third Ward Democrats will have a big rally to-morrow evening at Koerner's Garden.

Mr. Gus Berthold will present the Twentieth Ward Rohan Guards with a flag at the meeting next Thursday evening.

There will be a Democratic rally at Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue this evening. Mayor Francis has been invited to address the meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Hendricks Association met yesterday at the hall and discussed the question of registering the Democratic voters. It is estimated that $5,000 will be required to do the work in the various wards.

The Single Tax League met last night at Excelsior Hall, Ninth and Franklin avenue. Messrs. W. C. Bohanan and Stephen Ryan delivered short addresses. Mr. Ryan said he was not and never would be a Democrat, but he was in favor of the Cleveland tariff reform. A large number of ladies attended the meeting.

Mayor Francis, Senator Claycomb, Judge Noonan, Messrs. J. R. Claiborne, Geo. W. Anderson, G. A. Castleman, P. H. Kern, S. S. Bass, Jas. J. Butler, H. W. Bond, F. M. Estes, Wm. C. Marshall, C. B. Stark and John H. Harrison are booked for speeches at the Twenty-third Ward rally at Koerner's Garden, on Second Carondelet avenue, near Lafayette avenue, to-night. The clubs of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Wards have been invited to attend. The Twenty-third Ward club will appear in uniform.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

H. Baldwin of Kansas City; S. C. Johnson of Louisville; Col. L. L. Bridges of Sedalia, and Robert Parkham of Kansas City are at Hurst's.

John Cox of Moberly; W. K. Dunning of Chicago; J. M. Hartfield of Fort Worth, Tex.; W. L. Ringo of Louisville, and J. P. Kelly and wife of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Laclede.

J. E. James and wife of Georgetown, Tenn.; J. H. Townsend of Gallatin, Mo.; A. Hulbert and daughter of Chicago; A. Baxter of Ashley, Pa.; J. King Clark of Cincinnati and A. Liddell of Chicago are at the Lindell.

THE COLOR LINE.

IT CAUSES TROUBLE IN THE EAST CARONDELET (ILL.) SCHOOLS.

The Colored People Boycott a School Provided for Them, and Insist on Placing Their Children in the White Schools—Thirteen Refused Admission by the Teacher and Justice of the Peace—Origin of the Difficulty—Elder Lunce Expresses His Opinion of Teacher Stewart—Prospect of Bloodshed.

East Carondelet has two schools, one for the white children and one for those whose parents are not white. Recently, in anticipation of the opening of these schools to-day, the colored people notified the School Board that they would not send their children to the school prepared for them because they did not approve of the teacher. They made charges against the teacher which the board refused to entertain, placing no reliance on the persons uttering the charges. Then the colored people said they would send their children to the school for white children. As the white people would not submit to this mixture of races there have been for several weeks rumors of bloodshed that would occur on September 3. Every citizen, white and black, knew that threats had been made, and this morning the advertised blood-letting did not occur. There was no piling up of corpses, nor any loud demand for lint to dress gunshot and knife wounds. The only demand that seemed to be generally voiced about the settlement was for thirst quenchers that contained more or less alcohol. The American Bottom was never so peaceful, the "nigger-heads," sunflowers and golden rod never so abundant as this morning. There were some incidents, but only of such a nature as to enliven a settlement in which the inhabitant is constantly tempted to doze. The incidents called for no display of firearms nor any ringing of alarm bells. The latest discharge of a firearm in East Carondelet was on Saturday night, when Justice of the Peace Victor Sherman saw three men skulking about his premises. He opened fire on them, which was continued without damage until his ammunition was exhausted. The men ran till he ceased firing and then returned his fire with equal effect, although the Justice is of considerable girth and as a target might be classed with the barn door.

The Justice does not know whether the men meant to harm him or not. He has been robbed frequently within the past three months, and a citizen reported to him on Saturday that he had heard—while crossing the bridge between the Post-office and Sherman's house—threats made by negroes to "do up the 'Squire." It had been the Justice's custom to go out to the well every night before retiring to get a pitcher of water, and he usually carried a lamp on these excursions. Saturday night he left the lamp in the house and if any danger threatened him his prompt firing saved him. There is only this connection between the incident and

THE SCHOOL MATTER,

that, as the Justice believes the men were negroes, it illustrates the hostile attitude of the blacks to the whites. East Carondelet is a village across the river from Carondelet, organized under the Illinois law and having a Board of Trustees who govern its affairs. It is on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, seven miles from East St. Louis, and can also be reached by crossing the river at Carondelet, and walking half a mile into the interior. The village has kept away from the water's edge, because the ground there is on a lower level, and being more lately deposited by the current is less solid and more prolific of mosquitoes. In high water times the river gets dangerously near to the village, and sometimes washes its feet. There isn't much of a village there. When the Meier furnace was in operation the population of East Carondelet was about 600, but now there are less than 400, of which number slightly more than half are colored. The village straggles as do all villages, or maybe a little more than most villages, land being worth very little and emigrants few. There is a main street or road, with "the squire's" house at the head of it, a Post-office and general store, two saloons and several residences. To the right and left of this road are cottages. On the right—if one stands facing the river is the "white" school and on the left, farther into the interior, is the "colored" school. The Colored Baptist Church, the only religion represented in East Carondelet, is near the colored school. The cottage of Elder Fred Lunce, the Baptist minister, lies between the church and school. The white Baptists have the second floor of the white school as a place of worship, and so both races have the proximity of that religion as an influence. This influence is felt more by the colored people, for several reasons, the main one being that Elder Lunce is one of the oldest settlers in the Bottom, and takes a deep interest in the spiritual and temporal affairs of the colored people. He is the representative of the colored people on the School Board, and in mostly every public matter as well as being their banker and counselor. He is in short a father to them in the patriarchal sense, for to them his word is law.

The public schools in Illinois are managed by District Boards each compoed of three members. The school district in which East Carondelet lies is five miles long and two miles wide, and is one-third of Sugarloaf Township. The members of the board are elected for three years, but one member is elected each April. The longest term member is usually the President of the Board. That position is now held by Dr. Jacob Smizer, a practicing physician. The third member of the board is H. L. Pugh, telegraph operator for the Coniogue Railway at Coniogue. Pugh was elected last April, defeating an East Carondelet saloon-keeper, who had been a member of the board and offered himself for re-election. This saloon-keeper and Elder Lunce controlled the board's action previously, but Pugh allied himself to Smizer and the whites, and the condition of affairs was somewhat changed. Trouble was threatened at that time, but nothing occurred until in June, when the board refused to reappoint the teachers then employed in the colored schools, and offered the position to W. N. Stewart, who for five years before the election of Lunce to the board had taught the school. This appointment was received with demonstrations of disapproval by the friends of Lunce, though the majority of the colored people seemed at that time to be satisfied with it. Stewart, when he left East Carondelet on failing to get a reappointment two years ago, went to Jackson, Mo., where he taught successfully. During the summer he has been teaching an Institute for teachers of Cape Girardeau County and has testimonials of a high character from those connections and from Kentucky where he taught up to 1881. He did not accept the appointment of last June until he had visited East Carondelet and had gone among the colored people to learn what feeling there was against him. He was told

BY ELEVEN FAMILIES,

that their children, a total of thirty, would attend his school and on that promise he accepted the appointment. This morning he opened the school building, brushed the dust off the desks, wrote his programme on the blackboard, rang the bell at 9 o'clock, and with his own three bright-eyed children, began the work of the session. No other children appeared, much to his surprise, and at 10 o'clock he sent his trio home.

"I had not expected this," he said, "but maybe it doesn't mean anything. Some of the children will come, though not all. When I was told that eleven families would send I was satisfied that I would succeed in winning over the others, but it seems that Elder Lunce has won them all away from me."

"What is the Elder's objection to you?"

"When I came here first I didn't bring my family with me, and for over a year I boarded with him. I paid him $15 a month, which is no inconsiderable sum here. Then my school was the best they had ever had and the Elder was continually praising it. But when I brought my family here and left his house my school began to lose favor with him. We got further and further apart, until one time when a meeting of the parents was held in the school house to make arrangements for a Christmas festival. Lunce appointed a committee to have charge of the Christmas tree, and I considered that an unwarrantable interference in my affairs, and I told him so rather pointedly, and he has never had any use for me since. He tried to secure my discharge, and called a meeting of the men on me one night after church. I was there but he didn't know it. He asked the men whether they wanted me to have the public school. One man moved that I have it, and two or three seconded the motion. He waited a long time before he put the question, and when he did put it all the men in the church but one got up. That rather surprised him and he adjourned the meeting. When he got one of the members of the board to work with him he 'left me out.'"

"How did he manage to influence your friends away from you?"

"When he knew I was surely coming he called a meeting of all those he knew to be opposed to me and I appointed some of them them to work upon my friends. When they couldn't work them over that way, the women folks would go in a body and have a meeting in the house of the people that held out for me. In that way they influenced them. I was sure yesterday that I would at least have the children from three families, but one of those meetings was held late last night and you see the result."

ELDER LUNCE

was meditating by the side of a fireless grate this morning when a reporter called on him. He said: "We object to Stewart because his moral character is bad. Yes, sir, it is bad."

"What is the matter with him, does he drink or gamble?"

"Wuss, wuss 'n that." The Elder shook his head sadly and refused to go into details. His son-in-law, David Wall, supplied details. "Couldn't send no young ladies to that school when he was there," he said. "Why, if the white folks had such a teacher as him they'd whupped him with a horse-whip and throwed him into the river. Why, they'd just shoot him down like a dog."

"Have these charges ever been brought to the attention of the proper authorities?"

"I went to see Mr. Pugh," said Elder Lunce, "and he said he never knew Stewart was the kind of a man I said he was. He said if I would write out those charges and have them signed by men who could swear to the facts that he would notify me when Dr. Smizer was home and I could have the men before the board to face Stewart."

"Did you do so?"

"I got up the paper and had it signed and gave it to Mr. Pugh, but I hain't heard nothing about it."

"Has there been a meeting of the Board since you filed the charges?"

"I don't know."

"You are a member of the board?"

"Yes, but I hain't attended a meeting since the board organized last April."

"Why not?"

"I never know when the meetings are going to be held. They don't notify me."

"What will your people do if Stewart is retained?"

"I don't know."

"What have you counseled them to do?"

"I've always told them to keep inside the law. I don't tell them to do anything else."

"Will they try to place their children in the white schools?"

"I don't know."

Son-in-law Wall volunteered the information that such an attempt would be made. "Here in the village," he said, "there is one white school and one colored school, but there are three other white schools in this district and no other colored school. Some colored children have to walk right by the Rock Road School to come here, some have to walk three miles. That 'd be all right if we could run this school as we want to. We told the white people that if we could have our say about this school in East Carondelet we wouldn't try to put our children in the white schools. They have broken their part of the agreement and we will break ours."

DR. SMIZER

went to Belleville this morning for legal advice and instructed Mrs. David Timberlain, the teacher of the Rock Road School, to admit any colored children that were offered until he should learn whether they could be legally refused. At 10 o'clock this morning Mrs. Timberlain, an elderly lady, said that no colored children had been offered. At the white school in East Carondelet thirteen colored children were offered in one batch. It was at 9 o'clock as the teacher, Phil H. Sopp, was organizing his school in which there were seventeen white children that West Charleston, Arthur Hamilton and Mrs. Murphy (all colored) appeared with their children. Mrs. Murphy preceded the party. "I've brought my two children to school," she said to the teacher, and Hamilton said: "I've brought mine, too, Mr. Sopp."

"They can't come in here," said the teacher.

Charleston wanted to know why. "I don't want any trouble," he said, "but doesn't the law allow black mans' children to go to school with white children."

"No, it does not," said Sopp. "The board has provided a separate school for your children and you have sent them there for fifteen years."

"It'll be a devilish cold day when we send send them there again," said Charleston.

Justice Sherman was near and told the men he didn't want any talk about the matter. They had a good school and their children would go there or nowhere.

Hamilton said: "I won't take my children there till there's a better teacher. You white trash have it all your own way now, but it won't last long."

Then the three parents and thirteen children left and Sopp's school was not disturbed again. The fear of trouble is not yet over, however.

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DOINGS IN THE COURTS.

Suits Filed and Other Proceedings in the Circuit Court To-Day.

The Riddle-Rehbein Manufacturing Co. filed its incorporation papers with the Recorder this morning. The capital stock is $50,000, all paid. George F. Riddle, 243 shares; Fredericka Riddle, 5 shares; Henry Hucher, 2 shares; Charles Rehbein, 243 shares; Henry Rehbein, 7 shares.

The incorporation papers of the Whitelaw Printing Co. were filed. The capital stock is $1,500, divided into 150 shares. James E. Blythe has 50 shares, James Whitelaw, 50, and Ira C. Hubbell, 50.

The St. Louis Express and Messenger Company began suit this morning against Arthur E. Raynor. The petition states that the company entered into a contract with Raynor by the terms of which Raynor was to pay to the plaintiff $75 a month on the first of each month in consideration of the plaintiff's agreeing to transfer to him all calls for cabs and coupes received at the office of the company through its call boxes. The company now states that Raynor has failed to pay for June, July, August and September, for which it asks judgment.

William Shelker filed suit for divorce from his wife, Lizzie Shelker, this morning on the ground that in 1874, five years after their marriage, she deserted him without cause and has not lived with him since, but since she left him she has given birth to two children.

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HE LOST A NICKEL.

The Reason Why a Child Was Brutally Beaten and Abused.

Another case of cruelty to children has come to the attention of the authorities. This morning Christ Holdkuhle and Fred Weil, living at No. 3330 South Broadway, brought to the office of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes, George Ehrhardt, a 7-year-old boy whom they stated had been most cruelly beaten by his father and step-mother. They stripped the little fellow and his back was found to be all black and blue and was cut and covered with blood. There was also a gash in his head, and his clothing was covered with blood. They stated that his father and step-mother resided at No. 3411 De Kalb street and that both of them had been in the habit of beating the little fellow. This had been going on for some time. Last evening the boy was sent to the store and lost a nickel. When he returned he was beaten so brutally that he rushed to the neighbors for protection. They kept him all night and came up this morning determined to have Ehrhardt and his wife punished for their cruelty. A warrant for assault and battery was issued against them.

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Now as ever, WANAMAKER's Boys' Suits for School are appreciated by St. Louis parents. And why not?

At $4.00 — All-Wool WANAMAKER-Made Short-Trouser Suits, 4 to 14 year sizes, at $4.00, are indeed a bargain.

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LOCAL NEWS.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade will meet to-night at the Laclede Hotel.

Armenius Lodge, D. O. M., gave a picnic yesterday at Studt's Park, on Upper Creve Cœur Lake.

Isaac Heffernan, who lives at No. 5720 South Broadway, was severely bitten by a vicious dog yesterday.

St. Louis Lodge, No. 37, Switchman's Aid Association, gave a successful excursion to Queen's Lake yesterday.

John Ballsharr was struck on the nose while playing base ball at Carondelet Park yesterday and had his face badly disfigured.

The corner-stone of the new German Reformed Church at Fourteenth street and Sullivan avenue was laid yesterday.

Wm. Miller, a roustabout, received an ugly scalp wound yesterday by falling off a skid-pile at Levee and Locust street, while asleep.

The date of the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in this city has been changed from September 11 to September 25.

Henry Devine, who arrested for an assault on Robert L. Newman at Tenth and Chestnut streets, has been released on an $800 bond signed by Henry Howard.

The South St. Louis Posts of the G. A. R. met yesterday at Turner Hall, Tenth and Carroll street, to make arrangements for the trip to the encampment at Columbus.

Ella King, aged 16 years, was arrested by the police last night in a house of ill fame on South Sixth street. She is charged with robbing her mother, who lives in Kansas City.

Martin Ferrick, a bricklayer living at 1918 Clark avenue, was severely crushed by the fall ing of a scaffold on which he was working at College avenue and Twentieth street, last Saturday.

Louis Hirr of 2033 Franklin avenue missed his footing as he attempted to board a street car at Broadway and Franklin avenue last night and, falling, cut a large gash in his forehead.

To-morrow evening Excelsior, Franklin and Lafayette Councils will meet with Compton Hill Council, L. of H., at Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue, when an excellent entertainment will be given.

Maj. Comfort has issued an order assembling First Battalion at the Armory, Wednesday evening, for battalion drill. There will be a battalion drill once each week until Fair week, when one evening will be devoted to a military parade on the illuminated streets.

An unknown man was assaulted by a crowd of roughs at Third and Elm streets about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. When they released him he drew a revolver and seeing Mr. Chas. Shepley of 1234 Wash street standing by he fired at, but missed, him and then ran away.

The police are looking for a man who has been obtaining money in advance on a contract to teach ladies how to make wax flowers. Mrs. Philipine Huss of 2630 Ohio avenue, and Mrs. Margaret Arendes, who engaged to take lessons and paid in advance, have been unable since to find their teacher.

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CUT GLASS
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A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Pete Grindstone Kills a Man Who Was Quietly Eating Supper.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., September 3.—Deputy United States Marshal Jones arrived here today with Pete Grindstone, accused of killing a man in the Indian Territory, two weeks ago. Grindstone entered a restaurant where his victim sat at supper. He was drunk and pulled his revolver and asked the man at the table how he would like to eat it. Without another word he fired and instantly killed the man. The deceased's name is not known here, but it is believed to be Frank Butts. The United States Court sits here to-day and has fifteen murder cases on the docket.

An Arkansas Siren's Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALMA, Ark., September 3.—A difficulty occurred six miles south of here yesterday, between James Fields, a notorious murderer and ex-convict, and one Brigman, also a desperate character. Fields was shot through the head and instantly killed. Brigman escaped unhurt and is at large. One Mrs. Ellison, a bad woman, was the cause of the killing, and this is the second man killed on account of her bad influence and wickedness.



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The Circulation of the POST-DISPATCH in the City of St. Louis is larger than that of any other two newspapers. The books of the POST-DISPATCH are always open to our advertisers, who are requested to verify for themselves our statements of Circulation.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day, for Missouri are: Fair weather; slight changes in temperature; southerly to westerly winds.

THE success of the street illumination depends on the subscriptions of the next few days. Give the cause a boost.

IF Chairman QUAY really wants to win in Indiana he should begin sending voters into the State instead of visiting delegations.

NOW THAT Mr. GOULD seems to have determined to build a new Union Depot, the citizens of St. Louis would like to know when it is to be built and what kind of a depot it will be when it is built.

IT is needless to state that if, in giving St. Louis a new Union Depot, Mr. GOULD should simply exchange new sheds for old sheds his name would not be entwined with gratitude in the hearts of the people.

IF war should really be declared between Canada and the United States over the fisheries quarrel it would be a serious question as to which side JAMES G. BLAINE and the Republican Senators would take.

THE POST-DISPATCH popular fund for the illumination of the streets should grow rapidly within the next few days, if the people of St. Louis want this feature of the fall festivities to be a brilliant success.

THE time before the opening of the fall festivities is exceedingly short and those who desire to help the cause of street illumination must contribute promptly. All subscriptions to the Popular Fund will be turned over to the committee at once.

NEW YORK Democrats show a disposition to refer every event to the day "when Judge THURMAN comes." Thursday promises to be a great day for the bandana in the metropolis. If the Democrats do not distance the Blaine demonstration there is no virtue in enthusiasm.

IT is unfortunate that Republicans in referring to Mr. LICHTMAN'S support of HARRISON and MORTON have to refer to him as the late Secretary of the Knights of Labor. It is plain Mr. LICHTMAN now, and his name carries about as much weight as that of Mr. SMITH or Mr. JONES.

SINISTER remarks about British gunboats standing behind Canada in her dispute with this country are beginning to be made by the British press. This will go far to dispel the impression that the twist the President gave to the tail of the British lion was painful only to the Republican party.

MR. BLAINE has modified his view on trusts to some extent. He thinks now that they are State instead of private affairs, and there is a chance that he may eventually work them through the political system until he gets them to the level of national affairs. He will certainly reach this conclusion before 1892.

PERHAPS the railroads are complimenting St. Louis when they charge more for excursion rates from other cities to St. Louis than from St. Louis to other cities. It seems to imply that people will pay more to see St. Louis attractions, and require exceptionally low rates to induce them to travel in other directions.

AT last reports the members of the Democratic Campaign Committee were searching high and low for that $10,000 check which President CLEVELAND is said to have sent them. Chairman BRICE says he has not seen it, and Mr. CLEVELAND has forgotten, or it has gone wrong. Perhaps in the spirit of those who say that the candidates should vote for each other out of courtesy Mr. CLEVELAND has sent it to Republican headquarters where the rumor seems to have originated.

CHAIRMAN BRICE says he has seen no check from President CLEVELAND for the campaign fund. It is in order for him to deny also that the fund is being used to carry C. P. HUNTINGTON'S New York organ through the campaign. If HUNTINGTON'S loyalty to the Republican party will not permit him to carry his Democratic organ through this fight after he has sunk $640,000 on it, the committee would do well to let it die on his hands. If he must have such an organ, he should pay its expenses through presidential campaigns as well as at other times.

ILLEGAL PARTNERSHIPS.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has been laying down some very important law in a case between a combination of cotton-seed oil companies at Memphis and one of the corporations composing it.

They had entered into a combination or syndicate, each corporation retaining the ownership of its own corporate property, but surrendering the control and beneficial use of the same to a common management. The case arose from the attempted withdrawal of one corporation and the effort of the others to hold it to the joint contract. The court held that the contract created a partnership which the several corporations had no right to form. No corporation was authorized by its charter to divest itself of the exclusive management of its affairs and to transfer the control thereof to the stockholders and officers of other corporations. As the contract was ultra vires any member of the combination had a right to withdraw from it. In reaching this decision the court very clearly sustains the Attorney-General of the State in his opinion that a corporation which joins a trust, syndicate or partnership violates its charter and forfeits the right to its franchise.

The reasoning of the decision indicates very plainly that in another form of action the court would have declared the combination an illegal body and decreed a forfeiture of the charters involved in its formation. Doubtless our Missouri courts would decide similarly if our State and municipal authorities could be induced to begin proceedings against the trusts, combines, pools and partnerships which the quasi-public corporations of Missouri have organized.

CULLOM'S QUIBBLE.

Senator CULLOM has seriously put forth the proposition that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to deprive Canada of the privilege of free shipment through our ports and across our territory, because Section 3,006 of the statutes, which confers that privilege on her, also authorizes the Secretary to prescribe rules for the regulation of such shipment. Under this authority, CULLOM says, rules and regulations may be prescribed which would render it inconvenient or impossible for Canada to avail herself of the right accorded to her by law.

It is amazing that any United States Senator can shamelessly avow such a doctrine. The only authority conferred on the Secretary by the statute is to make rules and regulations such as will secure Canada the fullest enjoyment of the right it confers on her, with due care that this right shall not be abused. To deprive her of the full benefit of that statute or to hamper her unduly in the enjoyment of the right would be a violation of the act of Congress and of the Secretary's oath to obey and enforce it. Such conduct would make him liable to impeachment and disgrace.

Suppose the Interstate Railroad Commissioners should abuse their authority to make rules and regulations, and should make such regulations as would defeat the declared objects of the interstate commerce law, would Senator CULLOM acquit them as officials impeached at the bar of the Senate? Would he admit that the authority he helped to confer on them was authority to nullify the law in the interest of the railroads, and to deprive the public of the benefits it was enacted to confer? Surely not, and his contention in regard to Section 3,006 is only the quibbling of a strong partisan painfully cornered and trying to wriggle out.

TOSSING up a copper to decide a tie vote is a common expedient authorized by law in a number of States. There is nothing immoral or inherently wrong in resorting to it in such cases, and if a tie vote between ROBINSON and NORTON in the Seventh District Convention had been settled in that way it would have shocked nobody. Some years ago, when WILLIS and HOKE in Louisville decided by the toss of a nickel which one of them should withdraw in the other's favor in a "free for all" race for Congress, the *Courier-Journal* made a great outcry against recognizing WILLIS as the Democratic candidate under such circumstances, and induced the regular party committee to call a convention, which nominated another candidate. But WILLIS at the election got so many more votes than the Republican and Democratic nominees both together that the Democratic Committee resigned and requested Mr. WILLIS to name a new one. All this is very different from uniting two minority delegations in a convention on one man by the toss of a copper. It is impossible to claim that a nomination made in that way represents anything like the deliberate choice of the party.

WOODPULP MILLER, who is running for Governor of New York on the Republican ticket, advises the farmers to economize and work hard, remembering thankfully that their fathers had to economize more and work harder than they. This is sound advice, but it is all one-sided, and when the farmers consider that they have to work hard and economize in order that Woodpulp MILLER and his fellow-protected manufacturers may become rich and live luxuriously, it is hard to swallow, coming from the source that it does. It seems never to have occurred to Mr. MILLER that less taxation would lighten the burden the farmer has to carry.

THE New York *Sun* charges that the Democratic campaign fund and President CLEVELAND'S ten-thousand-dollar contribution to the same are being used by BARNUM, GORMAN and BRICE to prolong the life of one of STANFORD and HUNTINGTON'S Pacific Railroad organs that has been carrying Democratic colors. If there were fewer birds of the Stanford and Huntington feather in Democratic committees and fewer subsidized organs among professedly Democratic newspapers the party would gain more anti-monopoly votes than will ever be rallied to its standard with the consent of the Republican money kings and their Democratic tools.

THE election to-day closes one of the hottest political fights that Arkansas has experienced. There are two tickets in the field, the Democratic ticket headed by J. P. EAGLE and a ticket headed by C. M. NORWOOD receiving the support of the Republican and labor parties. The Wheel, an organization of farmers, has cut an important figure in the contest, both candidates working hard to gain its support. While there are big claims on both sides there is no reason to believe that a "beastly" Democratic majority will not be rolled up in the State.

A SUBSIDIZED NEWSPAPER.

How the National Democratic Committee Is Squandering Its Funds.

From New York Sun.

What business has the Democratic National Committee to be running a bankrupt newspaper here in New York?

This latest disclosure of the committee's methods may be full of novelty, but it is far from edifying. Here is the *Star*, which to the late William Dorsheimer was a ruinous and a fatal illusion, and in which Mr. Collis P. Huntington has irretrievably invested up to date no less than $640,000, and this bankrupted, broken and hopeless derelict of a newspaper is now taken in hand by the Democratic National Committee.

Last week, it appears, Mr. Huntington's vertebræ gave way, and he flatly refused to disburse further for the paper. The bills for the week were $2,700, about as usual, and Mr. Huntington said he was tired and meant to lie down.

In this grave emergency the gentlemen to whom the continued automatic function of the *Star* implies bread and butter sought out Chairman Barnum and implored his intervention. Mr. Barnum undertook that if Mr. Huntington would open his purse still further and settle up the debts of the poor bankrupt concern for that week the Democratic National Committee would then assume the responsibility for the paper until election time, and foot the bills whatever they might be. The proposition was accepted, and we now have the spectacle of the National Committee of the Democratic party, headed by W. H. Barnum, C. S. Brice and A. P. Gorman, running a bankrupt newspaper of their own here in New York at the expense of $2,700 a week to the Democratic campaign fund! President Cleveland's splendid gift of $10,000 will just suffice to carry on the bankrupt enterprise three weeks, three days and three-quarters! After that the money of other munificent Democrats will have to be perverted to this hopeless purpose. To keep the poor thing going in factious opposition to the *Herald* and WORLD till after the election will cost the contributors to the Democratic fund at least $29,000. And, for all the good it will do, the money might just as well be thrown out of the window!

Never before could such a display of folly, wastefulness and incompetence be laid to the charge of any campaign committee of any party in this country.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

From a Report of His Speech in New York.

He said he admired President Cleveland more than any other man in modern politics because on the eve of an election he had been bold enough to raise an issue which made the whole country a debating ground. The sturdy independence of Grover Cleveland and his fearlessness for what he believed to be right would endear him to all lovers of freedom. History was repeating itself in the present campaign. In the fight against slavery the Abolitionists found that the slaveholders were their greatest allies by reason of their cruelty and unreasonable actions.

Grover Cleveland's most powerful ally today was the magnetic man from Maine. The President had reason to bless the day that James G. Blaine arrived from Europe.

Blaine insulted the intelligence of people whose votes he hoped to capture when he argued that Grover Cleveland was a friend of England, and was seeking to injure American workmen by reducing the tariff and opening the country to foreign pauper labor.

The trust speech of Mr. Blaine he called "a Samson-like act which would serve to kill politically 'the harmless man from Indiana.'"

Who Nullifies the Contract Labor Law.

From the New York WORLD.

The Republican platform holds the national Administration responsible for the admission of contract labor into the country, and says "the national Administration is grievously at fault for this failure to guard against the degradation of American labor." The whole business of immigration at this port is in the hands of a hold-over Republican Commission of Emigration, which has been kept in office against the public wishes and the interests of the country by means of a fraudulent Republican legislative apportionment and corrupt legislative bargains. American labor has been degraded by Republican manufacturers such as the Barbour Brothers, who have imported cheap foreign labor through the friendly Castle Garden Emigration Commission to work for pauper wages and drive American men and women out of employment.

Gone Glimmering.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

What have become of the palpitating words of the majority report of the Senate foreign committee, scoring the President for not interrupting trade relations with Canada, abandoning all attempts at a peaceful solution? What has become of the intimation of impeachment if the wishes of the Senate were ignored? What have become of the repeated insinuations upon the floor of the Senate chamber that Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State were under the domination of Great Britain, and dare not offend their foreign masters? What has become of the Republican spirit of jingoism, which recently reveled in the thought that America would never be a nation until it had licked England three times? What has become of that indignation at a nation insulted and a President voiceless?

MEN OF MARK.

E. P. ROE wrote the last chapter of "Miss Lou" on the day of his death.

SULTAN MULEY HASSAN of Morocco is about the most bloodthirsty potentate of modern times.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is going to run for Governor of Minnesota after all on the laboring man's ticket.

BUFFALO BILL'S book of reminiscences will be published next winter in London and New York simultaneously.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, JR., son of the Secretary of War, is visiting England as the guest of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

A DAYTON (O.) blacksmith has made a horseshoe from nails gathered from every State in the Union and presented it to the President.

Among the noted men now luring the finny prey from the deeps are President Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Jay Gould and many lesser lights.

ROBERT BROWNING, a poet well spoken of in Boston and Chicago, is at present "in an obscure part of the Tyrian Tyrol," according to a cable dispatch.

DR. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Professor of Anatomy at the Ohio Dental College, had his arm nearly eaten off by a black bear at the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens last week.

M. ZOLA says it is a mistake to regard the French as a democratic people. No nation is more wedded to aristocratic ideas or fonder of outward marks of distinction.

THOMAS B. BARRY of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor says the country never was so free from strikes as at the present time. The board has no strikes to settle at all.

THE aged scientist Chevreul celebrated his 102d birthday Tuesday. A deputation of Paris students who called upon him that day were received by his son, who is a promising young man of 79.

GEN. MEREDITH READ, who now lives in Paris, possesses a curious relic of the siege of that city. It is a card signed by M. Carnot, Mayor of the Eighth Arondissement, and entitling him to receive "four rations of meat." M. Carnot is now President of the French Republic.

C. N. JORDAN estimates that he has signed his name millions and millions of times as Bank President and Treasurer of the United States. When he was President of the Third National Bank he signed his name as often as 15,000 times in one day, and he used up from fifteen to thirty pens a day.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD was married at the age of 17.

MRS. GEORGE GOULD has eyes full of tenderness and sentiment.

THE poetess Nora Perry uses only violet ink. But she is not the author of "Sweet Violets."

VICTOR HUGO said that God created woman the coquette as soon as he had made man the fool.

LOUISE MARTANE is the compiler of a dictionary of scientific terms and history of mathematical discoveries in France.

MRS. MARION TODD of Chicago is a finely read lawyer. She is the author of a work on "Free Trade" of marked ability.

MRS. JOHN R. MCPHERSON is regaining her health at Baden Baden, and will be joined there by her husband, the New Jersey Senator, late this fall.

TORTOISE-SHELL girdles are worn by transatlantic belles. From appearances tortoise-shell ornamentation will become as popular as it was twenty years ago.

MRS. C. D. NEWELL of Chicago has recently invented a breast support, form shoulder brace and skirt supporter, all combined and skillfully connected in the one article.

THE newest innovation in fashions has been introduced by Ellen Terry, who recently appeared in an overdress knit of pure silken thread. The outfit was striking and is said to be beautiful, but dresses of silken thread are hardly cheap enough to become popular.

MISS EMILY SARTAIN has been elected to succeed the late Dr. Rachael Bodley as a member of the School Board in the Twentieth Ward of Philadelphia. The voters of the ward had but recently re-elected Dr. Bodley, and the board followed their will in choosing a woman for her successor.

THE new Cadogan knot, a rather graceful way of wearing the hair, is much in vogue. The hair on the forehead is lightly waved and the knot at the back is twice as long vertically as it is horizontally. From the knot there hang two half-curled tresses which just touch the shoulder.

THE ordinary costume worn by a woman of medium stature is remarkably light. Very few weigh over nine pounds, dresses of silk and jet being the heaviest. A dress of cloth and jet averages about six pounds, a long velvet dress for evening wear about five, a cloth winter dress five, a tailor-made dress about six pounds, and a wrap of solid jet three pounds, while a dress of surah silk weighs somewhere in the neighborhood of three and one-half pounds only. Summer dresses weigh from half a pound to two pounds.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MISS N. E.—Write to Mayor Hewitt of New York City for information about your relatives.

READER.—Females are said to be in the majority in this country at present, but figures can not be given until the next census is taken.

KATIE A. S.—Your best course is to consult your religious adviser or one of the priests of your church about the societies you are desirous of joining.

LEO V.—1. There is no premium on a 25-cent piece of 1831. 2. A dime of 1834 is not at a premium. 3. No date has been announced here yet for the Allen Quaterman company.

K., North St. Louis.—It would be very difficult to name "the greatest and smartest statesman in America and Europe." It would make a good subject for a debating society.

L. V.—The Democratic Platform is too long to publish here. You can find it in the POST-DISPATCH files for the second week in June. It is not a free trade platform. It is a tariff reform platform.

A BET.—If A bets B that he (A) does not weigh 200 pounds, and A then weighs 227 pounds, A loses. The subterfuge that when A bet that he weighed 200 pounds he must weigh exactly that amount does not avail. Betting men take no notice of such catches. When A bet that he did not weigh 200 pounds his language, as usually understood, meant that his weight was less than 200 pounds.

Where Will They Get Divorced?

From the Savannah News.

A gentleman and lady are now stopping at a Bar Harbor hotel who have had a queer experience. They met on the Atlantic Ocean, he proposed in Sweden, was accepted in Russia, asked her father's permission in England, the marriage settlements were drawn up in the United States, they were married in Algiers, and are now spending their honeymoon in Bar Harbor.

Why She Squeals.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Blaine talks about the President's message as if he had stock in Canadian Pacific or Canada Southern. Punch the head of Monopoly and the Grand Old Party always squeals.

BACK TO THEIR BOOKS.

TEACHERS AND CHILDREN RETURN TO THE WINTER'S WORK.

Sixty Thousand Scholars and an Army of Instructors Prepare To-Day for the Season's Studies—The Public Schools and the Pupils Who Are Clamoring for Admission—Lively Times at the Stoddard and the Blair—A Demoralizing First Day—The Private Institutions.



HE rising generation represented by some 60,000 St. Louis scholars would gladly forego today its tendency to this kind of developement, and forget to rise, for it is the first Monday in September and the voice of the pedagogue is heard in the land. Six months ago some thousands of small boys were each morning obliterating with immense satisfaction the days as indicated by the calendar, and dropping into doggerel expressive of the limited time that must expire before the holidays had begun, but with the advent of fall they had been grudging the passage of every hour, and telling themselves what a hard lot is the school life of a boy. Twenty-five years hence on the first Monday in September, distance will have lent enchantment to these school days, and care will have made them callous to veracious reminiscence, so that they will be telling another rising generation the same trite old stories of being a boy that were retailed to them, but which they have forgotten, were scoffed at as "chestnuts." With the girls it is different. They rather like school on the whole, and perhaps that is the reason the young women grew upto be so much smarter than the young men, and paint storks on fire-shovels and birds on plaques in a manner that shows that they never played hooky in their school days and learned nothing of the anatomy of woods and fields.

Of these 60,000 scholars, fully one-third that number attend private and parochial schools, most of which open to-day. The other 40,000 are the children of the public schools, and swelling the army that to-day takes up its fall task are 1,090 teachers, many of whom have spent the summer months in cool retreats,

STORING UP ENERGY

for the coming strain on strength and nerves. Last year the average attendance in the schools was 39,597, the number classed as belonging being 43,001, while the enrollment was 57,074. The colored children belonging averaged 2,945, and both white and colored schools were crowded. When the first Monday in September, 1887, approached a goodly attendance was expected, and sure enough the enrollment for the first day footed up 39,615, or more than the average attendance for the winter. To-day it is expected the enrollment will eclipse the record by 1,200, or rather it was expected until it was learned that the labor parade would take place. Then the principals shook their heads and admitted that the looked for gain would certainly be counterbalanced by the parade, for processions are worse than epidemics in thinning out schools on short notice, and should one of these be unusually large and the music loud and martial, the demoralization is complete.

In any event there will be little study the first three days, and not a great deal the rest of the week, for the task of suppressing a summer's exhuberance and straightening out the rolls in the many over-crowded school-rooms is no easy matter.

CROWDED SCHOOLS.

And the schools are in some instances tremendously over-crowded, for the new additions are not all prepared for the scholars, though everything will no doubt be in readiness within a month at latest. Some forty-three rooms have been or are being added—eight at Blair school, four at Cabanne, four at Benton Station, six at Crow, six at Hodgen, four at Garfield, four at Lafayette, one at Grand View, two at Elleardsville, two at No. 4, one at Charless, and an addition to the Kindergarten at the Madison. Some of these are ready for occupancy, but many are not, and that is the reason that many of the bright young teachers are looking a trifle cross to day and wondering, like the White Knight, how to put a left-hand foot into a right-hand shoe without any inconvenience resulting.

The waiting-room at the School Board offices was filled this morning with parents and children, many of the latter wishing a transfer from the district in which they live. This desire for transfer was the cause of the hurly-burly at the Stoddard School, at Lucas and Ewing avenues, and a merry time the teachers had of it! Mrs. Emma Abbott, the head assistant, was on pins and needles to know what disposition to make of the juvenile mob that fairly stormed the building when the class hour approached.

TROUBLE AT THE STODDARD.

The Stoddard is what some would term the "aristocratic" school of its district, and while this popularity may be flattering to the principal, it is occasionally decidedid inconvenient, as was amply demonstrated to-day. Scholars to the number of 1,257 were in attendance at the close of last year, and probably more than this applied for admission to the class-rooms this morning. It soon became evident that if they were all admitted there would be no room for new comers, and it was finally decided to enroll only such applicants as lived in the district, for the present at least, until it was seen just how much room might be rightly accorded to outsiders.

Up at Blair School, 2707 Rauschenbach avenue, matters were worse. At the end of last year there were 675 pupils in attendance at the Blair, and 744 at the Blair Branch or Kindergarten, or a total of 1,419, including 210 Kindergarten pupils. The branch consisted of eight rooms besides the Kindergarten building, all of these being rented, but now the leased building has been given up and only eight rooms added to the school. Thus there are but twenty rooms, which, allowing sixty pupils to the lower and fifty to the upper rooms, makes the school capacity about equal to its total number of scholars, less the kindergarten children. But these children must find room, or the school for them be abandoned, and as nothing has yet been determined upon the teachers and scholars found themselves in a quandary at the Blair to-day. There is some talk of transferring those for whom there is no room to the Mullanphy School, which has four vacant rooms, and to the Jackson School, which is credited with being able to accommodate 120 additional pupils.

Crow School, at Bell and Channing avenues, is pretty well filled; Charless, on Shenandoah avenue near the Gravois road, is also full, and pupils were clamoring to-day for admission at Garfield School. Owing to additions and alterations being made there, but three rooms of the ten in the building are now ready for occupancy and many of the pupils, numbering in all nearly four hundred and fifty, must wait. Lyon School at Eighth and Pestalozzi streets has no room to spare and No. 4 Colored at 2352 Papin street is likewise very crowded. The total additional rooms referred to are estimated to accomodate some 2,500 scholars.

The first Monday in September is likewise the opening of the fall term at the colleges, and the St. Louis University, in its splendid new quarters on Grand avenue, and the Christian Brothers' College at Cote Brilliante, both threw open their class-rooms to returning students to-day. The number of these was quite large and their promptness gratifying to the Jesuits and the Brothers, who nevertheless expect material additions to the scholars' ranks during the month.

A Missing Man.

Information is wanted of John Braxmeyer, aged 44 years, who is on a visit from Mankato, Minn., to his brother-in-law, Michael Friedreria, No. 1828 South Eighth street, this city. He left the house about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. and has not since been seen. He is described as 44 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 175 or 180 pounds, fair complexion, full round face, light-brown hair and mustache and wearing a dark suit of clothes and black slouch hat.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

AT THE THEATERS.

Successful Opening of the Olympic and People's—Other Attractions.

The alluring glitter of Oriental magnificence with the usual accompaniments of attractive femininity, clothed in costumes that do more to adorn than to conceal the human form, is what drew the crowd to the Olympic last night. The "Arabian Nights" opened its season and filled the evening hours with entertainment that was attractive.

The story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp is told, or rather illustrated, in a very pleasing manner, and the magical wonders that the enchanted land produces are as gorgeous as they are numerous. The first performance of the season was given last night, but one would not have known it, for it moved with that smoothness which is not generally characteristic of a first-night production. The scenery was handsome, the music pretty and much of it new. The costuming was exquisite, and the appearance of the company generally good. The principal people in the cast are all that could be desired, for they are excellent singers and good, hard workers, who have not rested until they mastered their parts and learned to lend them attractions by the graceful acting which should go with them throughout. Miss Loie Fuller, who has won much favor in St. Louis, was attractive as Aladdin, and her singing and acting both were delightful. The drunken scene, with Miss Leona Fontainebleau, was a clever piece of work, and both the young ladies received a flattering recognition. Mr. Richard F. Carroll, as Chow-Chow, the magician, probably does the most artistic work of any member of the company. He is very good, and some of his feats are extraordinarily excellent. Miss Daisy Temple as Princess Balronbadora, and Miss Fannie Cohen as Foi-Dai were very pleasing in all they did. Frank Holland made a splendid Emperor, and Edwin Carroll as the policeman was funny, particularly in his pas seul. George Fisher made a very good Vizier. Mme. Sylvia, the leader of the corps de ballet, is an excellent premier, and her dancing is artistic and full of grace. Dost and Oreste and Misses Cohen and Fontainbleau danced the Doll's quartette amusingly and cleverly.

* * *

"The Kitty," of which so much has been heard, opened at the Grand to a large audience, a house full of people, who had gone to see who or what "The Kitty" was and what it had to do. The play is an entertaining comedy, full of action and wit, and the company is one of unusual ability. There is a story in "The Kitty," but one does not follow it closely, for the pleasure of seeing the play is in the sparkle of the dialogue and the splendid acting, and the tale which gives the opportunity for both cuts a minor figure. One very pleasant thing about the performance is that from the beginning to the end there are no weak spots. The stage is always well and amusingly filled, and there is constantly some laughable personage on it that makes fun for the house. W. A. Mestayer, as Tariff Bill, has a role to which he is admirably suited, which means that he loads it with fun and jollity. Miss Amy Ames, as Kitty O'Mulligan, is as good as she always is in whatever she plays. She is a clever actress, and in "The Kitty" she infuses into her part a wonderful amount of genuine humor. Miss Theresa Vaughn has not very much acting to do, but what she does she does well, and her lovely voice is one of the telling adjuncts of the entertainment. Thomas A. Wise, William Courtwright and Charles Kirbe are all good, and they all do some clever work.

* * *

Sid C. France in "Jealousy," at the People's, makes a departure in that he puts burnt cork in the star part without making the play a minstrel show. "Jealousy" is a story of Southern life before the war and there is much romantic beauty in it that gives it interest. France, as Toby, is the principal person in the play, and in spite of the cork he finds some excellent opportunities for acting. The play has a good deal of merit in it and France has a support which gives him able assistance in working out the story. Chas. Edwards and Frank Basse are both good in their parts and Miss Belle Sutton and Miss Carrie Stirman make attractive Southern girls.

* * *

Prof. Burke's Equine College opened at Pope's. It is a splendid troup of trained horses that furnish the entertainment, and the intelligent animals perform some wonderful tricks. Their play, "High School for Horses," is excellent and they seem to have quite as good an understanding of what they have to do as many actors who pose before the public. They are beauties, too. A collection of prettier horses and ponies has never before been on a stage. Glencoe, who makes the wonderful leap, hurt his leg yesterday afternoon, but not so badly as to keep him from performing in the evening. To-morrow afternoon the orphans of the city will be there. They have been invited, and the managers of nearly all the asylums have accepted the invitation for them.

* * *

The "Last Days of Pompeii" will only be given three times at Kensington Gardens this week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. An entirely new programme will be presented and acts which have not before been seen will be witnessed there for the first time this week. The Livingstone Brothers, the aerial bicyclists will give an exhibition and an excellent corps of acrobats and athletes will fill up the time allotted to the entertainment. The managers have a surprise in fireworks, something never before seen in the world. It is called by an unpronounceable name, and therefore none but a Grecian public can gather any meaning from its title, but all will be able to comprehend it when it is seen.

Amusement Notes.

Manager Smith is putting the Standard in capital order for his opening next week. "Little Nugget" will be the attraction.

Phil Hacquette and Al Golden, formerly of the Grand, entertained their friends last night with a sprrad at their new resort in Hurst's Hotel.

Among the attractions booked for next week are the Lyceum Theatre Co. in "The Wife," at the Olympic; Haverly's Minstrels at the Grand, and "The Scarecrow" at the People's.

WIDELY MOURNED.

A Beautiful Cuban Society Belle Who Committed Suicide.

NEW YORK, September 3.—News from Havana under the date of August 25 tells of the sensational end of Isabel Cabaleiro, one of Havana's society belles. She was a typical Castilian beauty, a decided brunette, with a long, oval face and flashing dark eyes, which were the admiration of all. She was highly esteemed for her goodness of heart and numerous accomplishments. At the balls and theaters, where she was a frequent attendant, she was always the belle, her magnificent costumes adding to her natural charms. Of late she seemed to be at times somewhat depressed, but made every effort to conceal the fact from her friends. On Monday, the 20th ult., she ordered her maid as usual to prepare her afternoon bath. While this was being done she called the butler and told him to go out and buy her a pistol as she wanted to make her brother a present of it. The first one he bought did not suit her exactly, so she made him exchange it for another. The butler showed her how to load and handle it, and she seemed childishly delighted with the dangerous toy. Thanking the servants she dismissed them. An hour after a shot was heard and the household rushed to her room to find her dying from a self-inflicted pistol wound. No cause for the deed is known and her death is widely mourned.

Why Clara Stabbed Him.

It appears that John Manion, residing on the west side of Tenth between Wash and Carr streets, who was cut at the Dime Museum on North Sixth street last night, got into the difficulty in this manner: He was coming out of the museum about 11 o'clock and asked the people around him not to crowd him so much. Clara Smith, a negress, who was behind him, became angered at being spoken to in this manner and stabbed Manion in the right leg above the knee with a large pin or bodkin about four inches long, inflicting a painful wound about an inch deep. She was arrested and locked up at the station. Manion went home.

De Baum's Friends Will Fight.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Acting Superintendent Byrnes yesterday received a telegram from Detective Sheldon at Sherbrooke, Canada, acknowledging extradition papers for Chas. DeBaum. The dispatch also states that the friends of DeBaum had interested themselves in his behalf, having employed counsel, and that it was their intention to fight the extradition of the criminal in the courts.

WAR AT WOODBRIDGE.

A GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION AND A MINISTER FALL OUT.

Rev. Mr. Kern Preaches on Trial, but Is Not Engaged—The Trustees Hunt Up the Minister's Past Record and Make It Public—A New Church Organized.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—One of the liveliest church fights that has ever saddened the hearts of consistent believers and gladdened the hearts of consistent unbelievers is being fought at present in Bergen County, New Jersey. The persons engaged in it are the trustees of the German Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge and Rev. F. Kern, a German Lutheran minister and a graduate of Leipsic University. Rev. Dr. Hering of the German Presbyterian Church handed in his resignation some weeks ago, and the trustees began to look out for a new minister. They heard that Mr. Kern would like the place and they gave him a trial. Mr. Kern came and preached and after a few days the trustees through their Secretary, Mr. Long, informed him that his services would not be required. To many this action was a surprise, as Mr. Kern had been pastor of the church from 1870 to 1876 and had seemingly performed his duties creditably. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Kern announced that if the German Presbyterians wouldn't have him he would start a church of his own. This announcement having no effect on the Presbyterian trustees he rented the lower floor of a private house, and on the following Sunday conducted services with a congregation of seventeen. The Sunday after he preached again and gradually his congregation increased to thirty-five. Meanwhile the Presbyterians had been hunting up Mr. Kern's record, and a couple of days ago they received from Canada, where his last pastorate was, a full statement concerning

HIS DOINGS THERE.

The writer of this statement is Mr. Otto Klotz, chairman of St. Peter's Church in Preston, Ontario, and the statement itself contains some grave charges against Kern. In a word the charges are that Mr. Kern is a wine bibler, untrustworthy in money matters, and far more fond of the fair sex than he should be. The specific charges are that he owes several hundred dollars to the church in Preston, that he has frequented houses of ill repute in Toronto and elsewhere, and that he was thrown out of a hotel in Toronto for attempting to take a lady there. According to Klotz, Mr. Kern went to Toronto for the purpose of giving some money to this girl's mother there and took the opportunity to inveigle the girl into his hotel. The girl, it appears, escaped unharmed, and Kern wound up the evening with another adventure which ended in his being ejected from the hotel. The writer concludes by saying that he has proofs of all the charges, though he has no doubt Kern will deny them.

Mr. Klotz' statement, which covers four pages of closely written German, was shown to a reporter yesterday, and an hour afterward Pastor Kern was informed of the charges and was asked if he had any explanation to make. He replied that there was no truth in the charges and that any one who pleased to could investigate his record.

KERN'S STORY.

"That man Klotz is my enemy, and I am not surprised at his charges. In 1871 I came to Woodbridge and I stayed there until 1876, when I went to a church in Newark. At Preston, Ontario, I collected money for a new church and I paid every cent of it over to a building committee. I was advised to charge 5 per cent for having collected it, but I refused. I was a few dollars short when the time for settlement came, and in order to clear myself I sold a handsome encyclopedia. All the talk about my absconding with money is bosh. Equally absurd is the story of my frequenting houses of ill repute. As to taking a young girl to a hotel, it happened thus: Mrs. Klensing, one of my parishoners, was sick in Toronto and her daughter, Clara, who used to sing in our choir, asked me for aid. I sent Mrs. Klensing a check for $10 and soon after went to see her. During my visit in Toronto I asked Clara to spend the day with me and we went out. In the afternoon I asked her if she would like a glass of beer, and as she made no objection I took her to a hotel. The hotel people, however, evidently misconstruing my intention, would not give us beer and ordered us to leave. I took Clara then to my hotel, gave her $11 which had been collected for her mother and she went home. The rest of the day I spent in loafing around, and at a reasonable hour I went to bed. Neither then nor at any other time have I taken women of doubtful character to a hotel."

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THREATENED.

Mr. Kern was then asked why he came to Woodbridge. He replied that he had come on a friend's advice. "The Emanuel Lutheran Synagogue, to which I belonged, commissioned me to build up a church in New York," he explained, "and when I arrived in New York I heard about the vacancy in Woodbridge and offered my services at once. My services, however, were not accepted, as you know, and my character has been so villified that I intend to take legal proceedings against the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Meanwhile, I will keep on my services and the Presbyterians can keep on theirs. I am told they intend to oppose a young Baptist who thinks the baptism of infants a sin, and who holds that no man can enter the Kingdom of Heaven who smokes and drinks." The Presbyterian authorities say that they have good reasons for not appointing Mr. Kern their pastor. "He drinks," they say, "and associates with wine bibbers and, moreover, he mismanaged the affairs of the church frightfully when he was pastor here thirteen years ago."

They say, too, that his conduct toward women is not what it should be, and the Synod to which he belongs contains only eleven clergymen and in no wise represents a Lutheran Church. Each and all of these statements are positively said to be false by Kern. There is intense interest in the struggle between the two churches.

KERN'S PLANS.

Mr. Kern is a very able preacher and claims to have at present twenty-seven families in his congregation. He says he has been offered two lots for building purposes and that he will erect a church and parsonage as soon as possible. The Presbyterians laugh at such talk, and say their church, which has existed for over twenty years, is built on too firm a foundation to be overthrown by Mr. Kern or anyone else. Mr. Kern says he has no desire to overthrow any church, and that there is ample room for both Lutheran and Presbyterian places of worship, and so the fight goes on and will go on for some time yet. Mr. Kern declares that he will not be frozen out, and that he will punish any one who slanders him, and the Presbyterian faction declares that it knows what Mr. Kern's character is and that it will countenance no interference from him in church matters. It may be said that the latest move in this queer game has been won by Mr. Kern. His furniture has just arrived from Canada, and, as it weighs 3,000 pounds and comprises an organ and other substantial articles, impartial persons cannot understand why, if he owed money at Preston, his creditors did not seize his household goods and dispose of them for the benefit of the church building fund. Even Kern opened his eyes and was dumfounded when he heard this news, but soon recovered his composure and pointed out that he was machiavelian in his resources and that his getting his furniture beyond the reach of rapacious creditors was an easy matter.

Ransom Post's Rehearsal.

Preparatory to their trip to Columbus, O., where they will drill, the members of Ransom Post, G. A. R., met Saturday evening at the residence of Col. Butler for rehearsal. The regular maneuvers were gone through with success by the 130 comrades present, and, when the rehearsal was over, the post was presented with a beautiful silk flag of exquisite workmanship. Mrs. Slatterly made the presentation remarks, after which a lunch was served. The affair was under the direction of Mesdames McDonnell, Hawley, Smith and Scott.

The Lucas Ship.

A public meeting, for which a call is signed by a large number of prominent citizens, merchants and capitalists, will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m. at the Real Estate Exchange. The object of the meeting is to give the public an opportunity to inspect a model of the Lucas ship. All interested citizens are invited to attend. The ship is now in process of construction by the Mississippi River & Ocean Navigation Co., and when completed will be ready to connect St. Louis directly with all the ocean ports of the world.

HARRISON PERS

HIS HATS, BOOTS, COATS
SHIRTS AND OTHER BE

Indianapolis Tradespeople T
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than any man in the State. "W
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"Does he ever leave his old hat
"No, he is very careful about
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Mr. Seaton's store, like alm
others that Gen. Harrison fav
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office, and is a very modest shop
HIS SHOEMAKER'S VIEW
Two doors north of the place
Harrison buys his hats is the sh
Pennsylvania street, of "Maur
Dealer in Boots & Shoes," whe
his shoes. The store is one of
are wedged into a not very large
and attracts what passing attent
by means of a big gilt boot stand
The above legend is over the doo
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of the room, are shelves of ties, a
and slippers for men, women a
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piles of boxes and cases, is the ma
department, where three or fo
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question was put: "Do Maurice
make shoes or boots for Gen.
After a pause, as if for due empha
swer came, firm and decided: "
the shoes he wear in the Senate."
"Do you make all of his shoes?"
"Yes, sir, all of 'em. Ven Ge
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any man, und ven dey are done I
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the General's size to be six and
that he could wear a six.
"Will you give me the exact
of his foot?" the searcher after
The shoemaker fell into a study.
"Vell, I dunno! Vat you wish
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place they will make him shoes
to him. My trade will be ruined
"What is your name and addre
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A note appended indicates on
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WHAT HIS SHIRTS COS
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"What kind are they and what p
"The ordinary open-front shir
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The Lucas Ship.

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HARRISON PERSONALLY.

HIS HATS, BOOTS, COATS, TROUSERS, SHIRTS AND OTHER BELONGINGS.

Indianapolis Tradespeople Talk Frankly, and if the Apparel Proclaims the Man, You Now Know What Kind of a Man the Presidential Nominee of the Republican Party Is.

IF A MAN fills any considerable space in the public view everything pertaining to him becomes a matter of interest. No further introduction and no further apology is necessary, it would seem, to the following notes from Indianapolis tradespeople about what Mr. Harrison wears and the kind of taste he displays in selecting his hats, his clothes, his shirts and scarfs, and other articles of every-day dress. W. D. Seaton, whose hat store is at 25 North Pennsylvania avenue, Indianapolis, supplies Gen. Harrison, the presidential candidate of the Republican party, with whatever hats he wears. He said the other day that Gen. Harrison has a bigger head on him than any man in the State. "What's his size? Seven and a half, and it ain't one man in a thousand that takes as large. They say Cleveland wears a 7¼. That's a good, big hat, but it ain't an approach to Harrison. The common sizes are 6⅞, 7 and 7⅛. Cleveland wears above the average, but he doesn't come near Harrison. Both of Gen. Harrison's law partners wear large hats, and one of them even a size larger. The other wears a 7½. Ain't that a collection of big heads? I sell the General nearly all his hats, but he buys so few that that's not very many. Talk about an aristocrat, I saw him the other day, and he was wearing a silk hat I sold him two years ago, or, rather, one that a friend bought for him, for he won on a bet, probably the State election, and the cost of it was—what do you think?—$5!

"When Gen. Harrison comes in to buy a hat you can sell him anything that will fit him, although he does not like derbys very well. His preference is, for winter, a silk or soft felt, and in summer a plain straw. I have sold him everything, and he will stand before the mirror trying on anything you hand him."

"Have you sold him a hat this summer?"

"No, and that just reminds me of something. Mrs. Harrison came in here only a day or two since and wanted me to clean a Mackinaw straw hat that Gen. Harrison bought in Washington three years ago. I couldn't clean it, but I sent her to the place where she could have it done. It was a pretty good hat yet, too, although when new it didn't cost over three dollars. He wears his hats a long time."

"Does he ever leave his old hats?"

"No, he is very careful about that. He always takes them away with him, but they don't amount to much when he is done wearing them."

Mr. Seaton's store, like almost all the others that Gen. Harrison favors with his patronage, is in the neighborhood of his office, and is a very modest shop.

HIS SHOEMAKER'S VIEWS.

Two doors north of the place where Gen. Harrison buys his hats is the shop, 27 North Pennsylvania street, of "Maurice & Spohr, Dealer in Boots & Shoes," where he obtains his shoes. The store is one of several that are wedged into a not very large brick block, and attracts what passing attention it receives by means of a big gilt boot standing outside. The above legend is over the door in gold letters. Inside, on both sides of the front half of the room, are shelves of ties, gaiters, boots and slippers for men, women and children. In the rear, separated from the front by neat piles of boxes and cases, is the manufacturing department, where three or four cobblers work at special order, shoeing celebrated and plebian alike. To a busy little German, who had the air of a proprietor about him, the question was put: "Do Maurice & Spohr ever make shoes or boots for Gen. Harrison?" After a pause, as if for due emphasis, the answer came, firm and decided: "I make him the shoes he wear in the Senate."

"Do you make all of his shoes?"

"Yes, sir, all of 'em. Ven Gen. Harrison vish a pair of shoes he come in here just like any man, und ven dey are done I send 'em to him with the bill und he pays it. Der is nefer no kickin' aboud it, und I always fit him, so der is nefer no trouble. I haf not so much trouble by him as by others."

"What size does he wear?"

"Vell, I do not remember exactly, but I ged the book. Here is his old measure," and the little shoemaker produced a black, greasy journal, where, after long search, he found a vague and uncertain "Gen. Harrison," beneath which were a lot of numerical hieroglyphics, after consulting which he declared the General's size to be six and a half, and that he could wear a six.

"Will you give me the exact measurement of his foot?" the searcher after details asked. The shoemaker fell into a study.

"Vell, I dunno! Vat you wish with that?"

"I want to put it in the paper."

"But any shoemaker can make him a pair of shoes den. If I gif you any figures every place they will make him shoes und gif them to him. My trade will be ruined!"

"What is your name and address?"

"Vill that go into the paper?"

"Yes."

"Vel then I gif you the figures. Maybe it they should send him shoes they will not fit him anyway, and I shall have to sell them for him!"

The secret figures thus obtained are: Length, 9¾ inches; around heel, 12¾ inches; instep, 8¾ inches; ball, 8¾ inches; ankle, 8¾ inches.

A note appended indicates one bunion on the right foot and no corns.

In style, Gen. Harrison's bootmaker says he prefers a square-tipped English four-lace Balmoral gaiter, made of French calf with kangaroo tops, for which he invariably pays $10. One pair of these lasts him a year, with resoling. Some of his shoes are resoled three times, but they are never patched. The little German was not sure how many times he had resoled the last pair.

WHAT HIS SHIRTS COST.

Just opposite, "Paul H. Krauss, Gents' Furnisher," does business. Said Mr. Krauss, when he was made acquainted with some of the different forms curiosity can take: "Yes, I make Gen. Harrison's shirts. I have just finished a dozen for him, ordered since the convention."

"What kind are they and what price?"

"The ordinary open-front shirt. He pays me $27 a dozen for them. When he came in he asked what kind he should buy. I recommended these and he ordered them without a word. As you see, it is not a high-priced article. In that respect he is different from Senator McDonald, who always pays $4 or $5 for a linen or a French muslin garment. No, Senator McDonald did not ruffle the bosom of his shirts. Perhaps it was because they were so soft and fine that they appeared so. The late Mr. Hendricks was and Gov. Porter is a customer of mine. They wear about the same grade of goods that Gen. Harrison buys. Dick Bright of Washington, formerly of this city, is as particular and fastidious about his shirts as Senator McDonald."

"Is Gen. Harrison hard to fit?"

"Yes, because of his short legs and long body. In size his neck measures 16½. He always wears a turn-down collar of my own brand—the 'Keokuk.'"

"What sort of underwear does he buy?"

"Very ordinary. Balbriggan nearly always, and that reminds me again of McDonald, who is in the habit of paying $25 for silk."

"Has Gen. Harrison any hobby as to his neck wear?"

"Yes. I never knew him to buy other than a black scarf known to the trade as the teck. At present he is wearing a black silk gossamer worth 75 cents. He always selects black and always wants it in scarf shape."

"As to his gloves?"

"Gloves are rapidly going out of style in this city, even for dress. I don't remember when I sold Gen. Harrison his last gloves.



FREE WHISKEY TO BOOT.

Much Mixed party not "protected" in this Case.

They are always of kid, the best I have, and if I remember correctly he requires a rather large size—7¾. This is on account of the shape of his hand, which is short, fat and pudgy."

"Handkerchiefs?"

"Rarely a silk—nearly always a common linen, worth from 35 to 50 cents."

HE LIKES LITTLE CIGARS.

While still in the neighborhood of the nominee's office the shop of Charles F. Meyer, 15 and 17 North Pennsylvania street, dealer and manufacturer of cigars, was visited. Mr. Meyer talked very freely of the peculiarities of some of his customers, among them Gen. Harrison.

"Gen. Harrison," he said, "is a regular smoker, and I believe buys all his cigars of me. His penchant is for a small cigar, the smaller the better, and he is a pretty good judge. I like to trade with him because he knows good goods when he sees them. He smokes a clear Havana imported or domestic cigar. At the present time his choice is a brand that we call the 'Daniel Webster.' By smoking one cigar he can readily tell whether he likes it, and if he does he gets them by the box."

"What does he pay for them?"

"All the way from $8 to $11 a hundred. Ten dollars is a good average, I should say. No, he does not smoke many cigars. After his meals I believe he takes a whiff, but he buys a good many that his friends in the office, perhaps, get away with. I never saw him smoke on the street. As I said, his fancy is for a small cigar. I never have one too small for him. That is one reason I know he is a moderate smoker. Heavy smokers never buy mild and small cigars. Just the reverse of Gen. Harrison is Senator McDonald, who has his office across the street, and comes in frequently for cigars. Senator McDonald is away from the city so much that he loses track of the brands, and when he comes in he is apt to buy a dollar's worth of medium size and strength."

"Does he smoke these in a day?"

"Oh, yes. He gets about ten for $1, sometimes eight, and when he strikes a brand that he likes he takes them by the box. He is not so particular as Harrison. The late Mr. Hendricks was also a customer of mine, but in his latter years he did not smoke much."

HIS BARBER TALKS.

Gen. Harrison has no use for a barber except when he wishes his hair or beard trimmed. When he has this done he patronizes the Denison House barber shop. A coal-black darky within, clad in a flannel coat and, after the question was asked, a radiant smile, said: "Yes, sah, I ginerally wait on Mistah Harrison. He's a bery particulah man, too, sah."

"What is he so particular about?"

"Well, sah, he's always afraid I'se goin' to cut off too much of his har. Mistah Harrison hain't got any too plenty har, and he jes' lets me trim it up a little behin'. It's gettin' pretty bawl on top, sah."

"Does he ever use oil?"

"No, sah; but he likes plenty of bay rum."

"What is the color of his whiskers and how does he have them trimmed?"

"Gray; they gettin' pretty gray. I jes' kind o' touch 'em up squar' when he comes in and brush 'em out. He don't come often, only 'bout once in a month or six weeks. Gineral Harrison is a berry particular man, but he is a berry polite man. When he's in de char he don't 'courage barber's talk, but he talks enough to the customers while he's 'waitin' his turn. He has been in since the convention, but I don't 'member dat he said anything in particular."

HIS CLOTHES.

For the past five years Gen. Harrison's clothes have been made by L. S. Ayers, a large dry goods house on Washington street, in which tailoring is one of the departments. Mr. Ayers is a fellow-member of Gen. Harrison's church. The manager of the tailoring department in this store says that when his now noted customer wants a suit of clothes he comes in and personally orders it.

"What is his taste?" was asked.

"Nearly always the same. It is a thing that in cut and cloth does not vary with the changes of fashion. He usually wears a high-buttoned, double-breasted frock coat, and will not tolerate the soft roll. He always buys a broken suit, or one in which the trousers and coat are of different cloth. For trousers he wants a small figured goods. You cannot sell him anything with the suggestion of a stripe in it. His coats are usually of a darker goods."

"Is he hard on his clothes?"

"Well, you can imagine from this. The coat he had on the day he was nominated we made for him three years ago, and he never buys more than two suits a year. This spring he brought in a pair of trousers to be renovated that were almost uninjured, except at the pockets, and he had worn them two years. They were almost as good as new. The last suit we made for him, his summer clothes, was, for the trousers a steel gray English cassimere, and for the coat and vest a light-weight black cheviot. The General is a common dresser, for while he rarely pays less than $45 for a suit, he never goes above $55."

"Is he an easy man to fit?"

"No, but he is easily pleased. I never knew of his sending back a suit to have even a button sewed on. Once I made him an overcoat and he stopped me on the street to say he would like to have it shortened. That is the only time I ever knew him to bring a garment back. He is not fastidious in his tastes, always objecting to silk or satin linings, and preferring plain serge. I say he is hard to fit because he has almost no back and a great deal of stomach. His chest measure is 37 inches and his waist 42. He has no prominence at the shoulder blades, his back 'drawing' to use a technical phrase, for a 35 chest. His waist is 7 inches too large for his chest proportions, and it requires a great deal of care to make his clothes fit. No, I never made him a dress suit. The one he has I think he got in Washington seven or eight years ago. I should not think he would make a very pleasing appearance in it on account of his physical proportions. I am a pretty good judge of height, and I should say he was 5 feet 7½ inches and weighs very close to 180 pounds."

WHAT BOOKS HE BUYS.

Among the book dealers Gen. Harrison is a little known figure. The larger retail stores say that he is very seldom a purchaser of anything, except now and then a law book. Mrs. Harrison buys the new books and magazines, but she is never accompanied by the General. The proprietor of a little second-hand shop in Delaware street, a favorite of the literary inclined of the city, says that Gen. Harrison was never within his store, although with such men as the late Mr. Hendricks, Gov. Porter, Senator Turpie and others, a popular rendezvous. In speaking of the matter the proprietor, who is well acquainted with the literary lights of the city, said:

"I have no idea as to the extent or character of Gen. Harrison's library. I know him but he never comes here, and he does not know me. When I pass him on the street he may speak, but he nearly always seems lost in study. Gov. Porter is one of my frequent callers. All men who like books are cranky in some direction. Porter's hobby is local history, and he never lets anything escape him. On this account he is constantly re-writing his history of the State, but it is now almost completed. It will not be out this year. Mr. Hendricks was a general reader. His fiction was largely old-fashioned—'Arabian Nights,' 'Tristram Shandy,' etc. Senator Turpie's purchases cover a wide field—the classics, mathematics, law, history, etc. I was a clerk in a bookstore in this city years ago where Gen. Harrison bought his law books. While I was there I never knew him to make a purchase out of that line."

HE READS FOR PLEASURE.

Regarding his literary habits, Gen. Harrison's son-in-law, John R. McKee, said: "No, Gen. Harrison does not read as much as he once did. Now his reading is all for pleasure. The foundation of his literary attainments was laid years ago in and just after he left school. A peculiar thing about the General is that before any important argument or speech he is accustomed to come home, retire to his study and pass perhaps an entire evening with some light or even trashy novel. I don't know what his theory is, unless it is that by this means he temporarily leaves the case on hand and thus clarifies his brain. An illustration of this occurred last spring while the Lieutenant-Governorship cases were pending. The General was to make the leading speech for the prosecution, and as the time approached it was feared by those interested in the case that he was not giving the question sufficient thought. The fact was that as the case progressed he kept run of it, and instead of spending the evening before he was to speak rehearsing and complicating his arguments, he came home about 6, had dinner and going into the library, lost himself in the pages of a novel for a couple of hours. Afterwards he rested for about an hour, went to bed, and got up in the morning to make the greatest speech of his life.

"I think he has no special favorites among the novelists. He reads indifferently Scott, Eliot and Thackeray, and seems fond of each. As I said, his reading hours are limited, and it is only when he wishes to escape the cares of his professional work that he is inclined to take his time from the family. This professional work is sometimes very onerous. Just before the Chicago convention Gen. Harrison successfully closed a will case at Sullivan, this State, that took his time, day and evening, for four weeks. He would come home on Saturday evening and work late to be able to return on Monday morning, and this strain was the cause very largely, I think, of his recent breakdown, for he had no time between the close of the trial and the beginning of the present work in which to recuperate. If he were not a strong man physically it would long since have been too great a strain for him.

HIS DAILY LIFE.

"Some idea of his daily life? Well, there are not many of us and hours are very regular. The family at present consists of the General and Mrs. Harrison, my wife—his daughter—myself and our two children. The General invariably retires at 10, sleeps soundly and arises between 6 and 7, breakfasting with the family at the latter hour. The practice of the lower courts is to allow ample recess at noon and, even though busy there, he generally comes home for lunch. In the evening he is rarely home before 6 o'clock, at which time we dine. Afterward we may drive about the city. The General never drives a carriage and never owns but one horse at a time. Just now it is a fairly good full-blood Messenger, which we are accustomed to drive to a surrey. I enjoyed at one time, when the horse was younger, getting Gen. Harrison out for a drive and speeding the thoroughbred, but I doubt if such an inclination ever came to him, for he hasn't the remotest knowledge of equine points. In the winter, of course, society makes many demands upon his evenings, a thing not always pleasant for him, I believe, for it requires the dress coat, and he neither feels nor appears, on account of his peculiar form, comfortable in the regulation evening costume. He only wears it when Mrs. Harrison and occasion compels.

"As to his recreations? Well, they are not many beyond those named, although until within a few years ago he was accustomed to go each summer to the Kankakee regions about twice each year, for the bass fishing in the spring or summer and the duck shooting in the fall. After he entered the Senate he lost these sporting proclivities. As a young man he was an ardent disciple of the rod and gun, and even in the Senate he sometimes stole away to Broad Ripple, a few miles above the city, for a few hours of old-fashioned bait fishing. He never developed into a 'fly' fisher, but he is an honorary member of the 'Fly Fisherman's Club of this city. Sometimes he goes to a game of base ball, something of which he is very fond. In his college days he went in largely for athletics and has to thank himself for it to-day, for he is well developed muscularly and a good, hearty eater. I think he hasn't much choice in foods so they are well cooked.

THE FAMILY COOKING.

"A chef? No, indeed! He never came to that point. The cooking for the Harrison family is well enough done by an old negro 'aunty.' Before the recent rush we had only two other servants, a man to look after the horse and the housemaid. Now we have an additional maid. The family never pretended to any style. Look here. This is the way we like to have the General addressed. This is what pleases us. Here is a note from Walker Blaine. See how it is addressed—'Ben Harrison.' Just simple 'Ben,' and he would be glad enough to see it that way everywhere."

"Jewelry? Does he fancy jewelry of any sort?"

"Not a bit. Doesn't wear a particle of it; never saw him wear a ring; he's too plain," and Mr. McKee began to enthuse on the subject. "Well, yes; I believe he does wear cuff buttons and collar buttons, but they are very plain."

"Does he ever use a silk handkerchief? No, sir; never. That is, to my knowledge. What kind does he use? Cotton, I think. No; not a bandana.

A DAY OF PICNICS.

How the People Enjoyed Themselves Yesterday—Various Gatherings.

The picnic given under the auspices of the Irish National League yesterday drew out a great crowd to the Fair Grounds. Fully twenty-five thousand people were on the grounds. A steady stream of pedestrians and carriages poured into the Grand avenue entrance all afternoon. The amphitheater where the sports took place presented a great picture when the bugle was sounded for the athletic events to begin. The following gentlemen had been selected and officiated as judges: Phil Rohan, M. J. Cullen, W. J. Cullinane, P. Monahan, Lawrence Kernan, James Hardy, P. Denehy and John Purcell. The first event was throwing the fifty-six-pound weight. The first prize, a No. 8 Charter Oak stove, was won by M. McDonough, and the second, a gentleman's traveling satchel, by Tom C. Hanlon. The second event was throwing the hammer, which was also won by M. McDonough. The third event was a 100-yards handicap. G. W. Mark won the first prize, a set of silver knives and spoons, and J. A. Murphy the second prize, a $7.50 pair of gloves. The fourth event, a running hop-step and a jump, was won by George Lavery, John Denehy being second. The prizes were a pair of trousers and a walking cane. The one-fourth of a mile-run was won by R. I. Leacock, G. W. Mark second. The prizes were an ice-cooler and a caddy of tobacco. The sixth event was a running broad jump, but owing to a misunderstanding among the three entries it was declared off. The seventh event was a 220-yards run. Emil Westerman won the first prize, a gold medal, and Taylor Lingo the second, a silk umbrella. D. W. Small won the eighth event by putting the shot 40 feet 8 inches. P. Maxwell was second. The first price was an elegant hanging lamp. The second a box of cigars. The one mile run was won by R. I. Leacock, after an exciting struggle with Arthur Hunn. The fifty-yard boys' race was won by James McLaughlin. The prize was a suit of clothes.

The eleventh was a sham battle, the companies participating being Company A of the Henry Cadets, the Wolf Tone Rifles, Company B of the Henry Cadets, Gen. Fred Shaeffer Camp Sons of Veterans and the Tenlon Cadets. The battle was very realistic and was much enjoyed. The twelfth event was a trotting match. The first prize was a $25 set of harness, and the second a nickel-plated bit. Charter Oak won, Unique second. P. P. Manion's pony Irish Pat was first in the pony race. The last event, the mule race, was the most exciting of the day. The crowd became so excited when the animals were sent off that a great number climbed the fence and jumped into the arena. Most of them rushed to the greensward around the pagoda and the jockeys who were endeavoring to cover as little distance as possible, dashed right into the crowd. Men, women and children were thrown down, but fortunately none were seriously injured. The first prize, $12, was won by John Kane's Lizzie Pohlman, and the second, $6, was awarded to A. Bellagma's Black Bess.

After the sports many went to the dancing halls and tripped the light fantastic until 9 o'clock, when they all left for home.

At the Kensington.

About four thousand people traveled out to the Kensington Gardens on the Cable & Western road yesterday to attend the entertainment given under the auspices of the Celtic Guards. After a very pleasing display of Japanese fireworks Mr. Matt G. Reynolds was introduced to the audience and discussed Republican principles. Ed G. Collins, a comic vocalist, then sang a few songs, and the Walsh Zouaves gave an exhibition drill which was loudly applauded. O'Brien and Meagher, the lightning drill team of the company, especially excited great enthusiasm. After the drill Mr. O'Neil Ryan delivered a dissertation on Democracy. More Japanese fireworks were then sent up to the great delight of the crowd. When the display was concluded Prof. Howard Beall gave an exhibition of club swinging and Sergt. Bert Gleason of the Busch Zouaves a lightning drill. In the evening the Celtic Guards gave a drill in Upton tactics and Charles Daly and Bob Farrell a boxing exhibition.

The "Chalk Talker" Free To-Night.

Temperance Tabernacle, Seventeenth and Lucas place.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

A Big Blaze at the St. Louis Wire Mills, Twenty-First and Gratiot, Yesterday.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the oil-room of the St. Louis Wire Mills at Twenty-first and Gratiot streets. An alarm was turned in, but before the engines arrived the flames spread from the oil-room, which was filled with oil and waste material, throughout the entire building. The fire burst into the main factory and was spreading rapidly towards the warehouse when the department began work. Before the firemen got the flames under control the drawing room, machinery department and temporary storage room were badly damaged. The total loss, amounting to about $30,000, is divided as follows: Buildings, $6,000; stock, $7,000; machinery, $12,000; boilers and engines, $3,000; oils, $500. The losses are fully covered by insurance. About five hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by the fire, which it is supposed was caused by spontaneous combustion.

SOCIETY CHAT.

DOINGS OF THE DAY IN THE GAY AND JOYOUS WORLD.

Items of Interest About Ladies and Gentlemen Who Are Well Known in St. Louis—Notes, Personals, Gossip and Chat.

Mrs. K. Miller returned last week from a visit to friends.

Mrs. Hugh L. Fox returns this week from Brighton Beach.

Miss Julia French returns this week from her Eastern trip.

Mrs. Abston is entertaining Miss Nolan Pemberton of Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Affinger returned to-day from the country.

Mrs. H. Singer left last week to visit her sister, Mrs. S. Levis.

Miss Nellie Weber returns this week from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weil returned last week from Long Branch.

Mrs. Eva Grant returned last Wednesday from Salt Springs, Mo.

Mrs. Mary E. Waldo returned on Thursday from a visit to friends.

Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick is entertaining Mrs. J. J. Penny of Illinois.

Mrs. F. W. Comstock is at home after an absence of some weeks.

Mrs. John Wilson left last week to visit relatives in Springfield, Ill.

Miss Mary Garvey returned last week from a visit to Miss Agnes Burns.

Rev. M. G. Gorin returned the middle of last week from his summer vacation.

Mrs. N. Junker returned last Tuesday from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Clinton.

Miss Esther Champlin returns from her Eastern trip the latter part of this week.

Miss Ziza Thompson leaves to-day to spend a week with friends in Columbia, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Biser have taken apartments at the Richelieu for the winter.

Mrs. F. E. Codding has returned home after spending six weeks at Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Mollie King, who is visiting friends in the country, returns this week to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Drew and family are occupying their cottage at St. Clair, Mich.

Miss Julia Fulkerson of St. Charles is the guest of Mrs. M. E. Fox, 2224 Dodier street.

Miss Ella Dewey returned last week from a brief visit to her friends, the Misses Bowmans.

Mrs. Frank Estes returned last week from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Phillips, in Tennessee.

Mrs. Edgar Fleming, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is now able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Merralam Bauman moved last week into their new house on West Pine street.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby leaves to-day for Massachusetts, where he will attend Williams College.

Misses Minnie and Ella Betts left last week to spend this month with relatives in the country.

Mrs. John Mortell returned yesterday from Block Island, where she has been spending the summer.

Misses Mattie and Josephine Edwards returned on Saturday from a brief visit to friends in Alton.

Miss Wilkerson left this week to make a brief visit to her friend, Mrs. Dr. John Logan, in Illinois.

Miss Mollie Bowman returned last Wednesday from a fortnight's visit to friends in Jerseyville, Ill.

Mrs. Rankin Fleming returned last Wednesday from a month's visit to her parents in Lexington, Mo.

Miss Mamie Wilt, who spent last week with friends in the country returned to the city on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cutbert moved on last Friday into their handsome new house in Chamberlain Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Gibson of Olive street returned last week after spending the summer at Eureka Springs.

Mrs. S. J. Pettit and daughter returned last week from Eureka Springs, where they have been for six weeks past.

Mrs. E. B. Smith has returned home from Dixon, Ill., where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Austin.

Miss Julia King left last Wednesday evening to visit relatives in Atchison, Kan. She will return to the fall festivities.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eustice is expected to return to-night from Spirit Lake, where she has been spending the warm weather.

Miss Florence de Ment, who has been spending the summer with her sister in Washington, D. C., returned home last week.

Mrs. John Fay left Friday on the New South, for Cape Girardeau, to spend several weeks with her friend, Mrs. M. W. Frazer.

Miss Jennie Hinton returned last Wednesday, accompanied by her mother, from a visit of some weeks to friends in Kentucky.

Mrs. Walter Hodge returned on Monday last from Dublin, Ind., where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Hoffman.

Mrs. A. F. Shapleigh, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Boyd, leaves early this week for Boston, where they will visit friends.

Mrs. M. C. Larkin and daughters, Misses Janie and Lizzie Larkin, accompanied by Mr. Larkin, will spend the winter in the South.

Miss Vevia Blair leaves on Friday evening for Louisville, Ky., to visit friends; later she goes to Buffalo, N. Y., to spend the winter.

Mrs. Hendel and daughter, Miss Edith Hendel, returned last Friday morning from the North, where they spent the past fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Means Rhett have a house on the corner of Garrison avenue and Thomas street, which they will move into on the 6th.

Dr. John Shapleigh leaves in a few days to join his family at Rye Beach; they will remain several weeks longer ere returning to the city.

Miss Rebecca Timberlake will return on Thursday from Milwaukee, where she has been with a party of friends spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Winthrop and family of Tallahasse, Fla., are at the Southern. They expect to spend some two months in St. Louis.

Miss Daisy Billon will leave Block Island this week for New York City, where she will spend a couple of weeks, returning about the 15th.

Mrs. A. H. Breen of Clark avenue returned last week, accompanied by her daughter, from a visit of several weeks to friends in Iowa.

Miss Mamie Smith, who has been for some time past at Eureka Springs, left last week to visit her uncle, Judge I. C. Parker, in Fort Smith.

Mrs. D. Shine of Finney avenue will return with her family to-morrow from Lake Minnetonka, where she has been during July and August.

Mrs. Dr. Walter Coles of Thirty-first and Olive streets, who is visiting relatives in Virginia, will return to the city about the 15th of September.

Mr. John H. McCluney, cashier of the State Bank of St. Louis, returned home this morning after a vacation of two months spent at Cape May City.

Mrs. Wm. C. Stevens and family of Lafayette avenue returned on Thursday from Sweet Springs, where they have been spending the summer months.

Mrs. Douglass Phillips returned yesterday from her summer trip. The past few weeks she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Scolly, in New York City.

Misses Fannie, Ella and Julia Dodge will remove from Twenty-ninth and Pine streets on Thursday to 2922 Washington avenue, where they will open a school.

Miss Emma O'Neil and Miss Nannie Plummer of McKenzie, Tenn., arrive in the city today and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Dodge of Grand avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kelly, who have been living in Colorado for the past two or three years have given up their home there and have returned to St. Louis to live.

Mrs. John Crenshaw did not come from Springfield last night as expected, but her mother, Mrs. T. A. Russell, leaves this week to visit Mrs. Crenshaw at her home there.

Miss Mary Timberlake, who has been spending the summer with her brother's, Mr. Robert Timberlake's family, in Florissant, returned on Saturday to her home in Carondelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbladt sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of this month for New York. They have been spending the summer in Europe for the benefit of Mr. Rosenbladt's health.

Mrs. Spennie M. Norris, who has been spending the summer in Harrodsburg, Ky., visiting her sister, Mrs. P. B. Thompson, spent several days in the city last week en route to her home in Wichita.

Misses Katie and Theresa Finn returned the latter part of last week from Sweet Springs, where they have been the guests of Mrs. Marmaduke's family at their cottage at that resort.

Mr. Louis Tetard, Sr., will return the latter part of this week, accompanied by his daughter Miss Emily Tetard, from Las Vegas, N. M., where they have gone to attend the marriage of Mr. Louis Tetard, Jr.

Mrs. A. H. Pittman and daughter, Miss Annie Belle, of Dallas, Tex., who have been visiting relatives in the city, left last night for Cincinnati. After placing her daughter in Hamilton College, in Lexington, Ky., Mrs. Pittman will return to St. Louis, where she will spend a week or ten days before returning to her home in the South.

OUR FALL STYLES in **HATS** HAVE ARRIVED, AND ARE NOW ON SALE IN OUR

NEW STORE, 307 N. BROADWAY.

M. J. Steinberg

Parents and Guardians

DO YOU CARE FOR MONEY? If you do, buy School Clothing, School Shoes, School Hats and School Furnishings at the GLOBE.

5000 Suits for Boys, 4 to 12 Years, at 89c.

40 different styles of Norfolk and Plaited Union Cassimere Suits for Boys from 4 to 14 years, at $1.45, $2 and $2.50.
150 different styles of fine Cassimere, Cheviots and Worsted Suits, at $3, $3.50, $4 and $5.
75 different styles Suits for Boys up to 18 years at $2.35, $3.50 and $4.50.
140 different styles of Fine Cassimere, Cheviot and Worsted Suits for Boys up to 18 years, at $5, $6.50, $8 and $10.
We give a written guarantee with every suit that it is 25 per cent cheaper than any of our competitors are selling them.

150 styles of MEN'S FINE CASSIMERE AND WORSTED SUITS, this week, at $5, $7.50, $10 and $12.50. We guarantee the above suits to be sold by competing houses from $10 to $17.50.

200 dozen Boys' Cassimere Hats at 25c.
150 dozen Boys' Corkscrew Hats at 50c.
5000 pairs Men's Cassimere Trousers, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50.
150 dozen Men's and Boys' Fine Re-Enforced Linen Bosom Shirts, sold everywhere at 50 cents, at 35 cents.
10,000 pairs Knee Pants at 14c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

GREAT SHOE SALE STILL GOING ON. Buy School Shoes, as well as your own.

Fine Brass Drums, with sticks and straps, FREE with Suits for Boys at $4 and above.

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Largest Shoe and Clothing Establishment in the West.
Open until 9 p. m.; Saturdays until 11 p. m.

ALEXANDER'S Beef, Iron, Wine and Pepsin,

A Standard Preparation and recommended by physicians, especially in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Strength and Lack of Energy. One bottle will have more effect than twice the quantity of plain Beef, Iron and Wine. Price, $1.

ALEXANDER'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA CURE—A safe remedy to be kept in the house during the heated term.
ALEXANDER'S COUGH MIXTURE—Successful for twenty-five years.
ALEXANDER'S CORN-REMOVER will Remove Corns.

Prescriptions and Family Medicines accurately compounded by skillful pharmacists, under the direct supervision of

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And Guide to the City of St. Louis.
Containing time tables of all through and suburban trains, street guide and other useful city information. The only publication adopted by railroad officials as a book of reference for their conductors. Issued semi-monthly at $2.50 per annum. 10 cents per copy. Sample copy mailed on application. TIME PUBLISHING CO., 217 N. 3d st., St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

MULLIGAN—On Sunday, September 2, 1888, JOHN MULLIGAN, aged 66 years, a native of King's County, Ireland.

Funeral from residence, 7613 Virginia avenue, 2 o'clock p. m. September 4, 1888. Friends of the family invited.

PROUT—On September 3, 1888, MARY, beloved daughter of Thomas and Katie Prout, nee Burk, aged 10 months.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, September 4, from the family residence, 1004 Cass avenue, to Calvary Cemetery.

STINE—Died on Monday, September 3, 1888, at 9:15 a. m., suddenly of apoplexy of the brain, HENRY A. STINE, aged 61 years 1 month.

Funeral on Wednesday, September 5, at 2 p.m., from family residence, No. 2829 Gamble street. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WHITSETT—UNDERTAKER, opp. Exposition; lady assistant; telephone 1,473; day or night.

Great Shirt Sale at the Globe.

500 dozen unlaundered reinforced-bosom Shirts for men and boys, sold elsewhere at 50c, for 35c; 1,000 dozen Waists from 25c up to the finest Star Waists made.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Riot Over Worn Coin—Crops Damaged—State Election.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, September 3.—A dispatch from Oaxaca says the merchants there refuse to receive money which had been worn by use and thus provoked a riot, which was quelled by the military. The Government has ordered the banks to redeem worn coin.

Advices received from Chiapa state that heavy rains and floods have occurred in that State.

San Luis Potosi advices state that Gen. Carlos Diez Gutierrez has been unanimously re-elected Governor of the State.

Advices from Lerdo state that the heavy rains continue and fears are entertained that the cotton crop will prove a total failure.

Ysidro Pastor & Co. have already started an opera company for the Northern frontier, which will give its initial performance in San Francisco and will then make a complete tour of the United States.

FINE Brass Drums free, with sticks and straps, with boys' suits from $4 and above.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Residence Robbed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NAMEOKI, Ill., September 3.—The residence of Wm. Moellenbrok of the Horseshoe Lake Hotel was burglarized last night. Entrance was effected by prying open the shutters. Four hundred dollars was stolen. No clue to the robbers.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For the Tired Brain from over-exertion. Try it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Latest Musical Farce-Comedy, by C. A. Byrne, the

★KITTY★

Introducing W. A. Mestayer, Theresa Vaughn, Amy Ames and a Star Cast of Comedians.
September 9—Haverly's Minstrels.

OLYMPIC.

TO-NIGHT, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The Arabian Nights

New Scenery, New Costumes,
The Doll Quadrille.
Monday, September 10—The Lyceum Theater Co. in THE WIFE.

POPE'S | To-Night.

PROF. BURK'S

Equine College of Highly Educated Horses and Ponies.
SPECIAL—Tuesday Matinee for the Orphans, Wednesday Matinee, children invited to ride the Ponies.
Next Week—WE, US & CO.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

TO-NIGHT, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Immense Hit of

★SID C. FRANCE★

In his new Comedy Drama, "JEALOUSY."
Sunday, September 9—The Scarecrow.

KENSINGTON GARDENS CABLE AMPHITHEATER. LAST NIGHTS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

ADMISSION, 35c, including round-trip on Narrow-Gauge R. R. Tickets for sale at Southern Hotel, Bollman Bros.' and Balmer and Weber's.

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Rollo Kirk Bryan will Lecture and "chalk talk" at Temperance Tabernacle, 17th and Lucas Place, on the evenings of September 3 and 4. Admisson free. Don't miss it.

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THE POST-DISPATCH

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THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH IN KANSAS CITY.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has now attained a circulation in Kansas City second only to that of the two chief Kansas City Morning Papers and it is rapidly growing in favor among its readers at the mouth of the Kaw. It will hereafter be kept on hand and for sale by the following Kansas City dealers:

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LODGES.

STELLA COUNCIL, Legion of Honor, meets every Tuesday at their hall, corner of Broadway and Benton. Visitors are fraternally invited. MATTHEW PARK, JR., Chancellor. C. H. PELLET, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE COUNCIL, No. 392, American Legion of Honor, will hold a regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, southwest corner of 9th and Franklin av. Companions of sister councils courteously invited. By order W. H. ADAMS, Commander. Attest: ROBT. TERRY, Secretary. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—By a young man of 22, situation as assistant book-keeper or collector in real estate office or wholesale house; best of city references given. Address M 89, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Situation as traveling agent or clerk in wholesale or retail store. Address M 85, this office. 37

WANTED—Position in wholesale or retail house by a young man 28 years of age; good education; have taught school 5 years; have been connected for the two years past with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Illinois; A 1 references and recommendations; can control considerable trade. Address H 89, this office. 37

Boys.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation by a boy 15 to learn a good trade. Call 3701 Bernard st. 42

WANTED—Boy of 19 wishes a situation of some kind. Address E 89, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Position by a young man in tea or coffee house; can give reference if required. Address J 89, this office. 43

WANTED—By a married man a situation as teamster; speaks French, German and English; well acquainted in the city. 43

WANTED—A man of family, who is at present and has been for past 13 years with one of the prominent Express companies, would like a good steady position with some good firm; best reference given. Address F 87, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesmen.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A hotel clerk; one who will make himself generally useful. City Hotel, 4th and Clark av. 54

WANTED—Immediately, prescription clerk; graduate or registered; must be young, but experienced. Apply during Tuesday at 5895 Maple av., Hamilton Station, Narrow-gauge, city. 54

IF you want merchant tailoring on time payments, call at 604 Chestnut st. 54

Boys.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—A colored boy. 508 Christy av. 61

WANTED—Colored boy, about 14 years old, for porter in barber shop. 1023 Washington av. 61

WANTED—Boy, who has had some experience in making cores. Apply at foundry, 6th and Poplar sts. 61

WANTED—Reliable boy about 16 years old to care for horse and cow and make himself generally useful. Call at 1106 2d Carondelet av. 61

YOUR advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

The Trades.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A blacksmith's helper. 1505 St. Louis av. 58

WANTED—A good paper hanger. Apply 711 N. 4th st. 58

WANTED—Ten tin roofers. Ed O'Toole, 7939 N. Broadway. 58

WANTED—A tinner for out-door work and jobbing. J. J. Dockery, 3500 Cass av. 58

WANTED—Job molders. Apply at Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2301 Kosciusko st. 58

WANTED—A good butcher and sausage-maker. Address John Straub, Carlinville, Ill. 58

WANTED—Paving-stone dresser; steady work, highest wages. Main and Madison sts. Bambrick-Bates Construction Co. 58

Laborers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Colored laborers. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 59

WANTED—Ten teams, on 22d and Olive. John Stack & Co. 59

WANTED—10 scraper teams on Grand and Cote Brilliant avs. Thos. Whelan. 59

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—An organ blower for Trinity E. Church. Apply to E. W. Stroud, 1105 Glasgow av. 62

WANTED—A man of energy located outside leading cities to represent an old established house in his State. Salary about $75 per month. References. Manufacturer, Lock Box, 1585, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Neat seamstress wants sewing by the week. Address T 89, this office. 46

WANTED—Competent dressmaker with first-class references desires a situation; terms, $1 per day. Address N 89, this office. 46

General Housework.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—First-class housegirl wishes a sit., to do housework. 2833 Second Carondelet av. 48

WANTED—A reliable girl wishes a situation to do house and dining-room work. 3109 Thomas st. 48

WANTED—Situation by a girl for light housework; no washing. Call at 3701 Bernard st., Cabanne av. 48

WANTED—Situation by a young girl to do housework or in nursery; one that is agreeable with children. 1604 Hogan st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced nurse; best references. Call at 3167 Sheridan av. 50

Laundresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—By a good laundress, to take family washing in the house or out. No. 907 Chambers st., up-stairs. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Families can get girls and girls places at 925 N. 12th st. 52

WANTED—Situation as up-stairs girl. Apply three days, at 1227½ Lucas av. 52

WANTED—A lady would like to assist in the care of a boarding-house during the Exposition; more for home than salary; can give good references. Address K 89, this office. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl to sew on jeans pants by hand and machine. 614 Barry. 69

WANTED—Men and teams on Cass av. and 19th st., St. Joseph's Convent. John Whealen. 69

WANTED—First-class dressmaker, to take charge of that department. Address J. C. Brown, Mercantile Co., Richmond, Mo. 69

WANTED—10 No. 1 machine girls, 10 basters and two hand sewers on vests, at once, and some to learn. No. 1128 S. 4th st., up stairs. 69

Clerks and Saleswomen.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Six girls on vests; two good operators on sewing-machine; good pay; plenty work. 1110 N. 24th st. 69

Nurses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good nursegirl for one child. 3455 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—Nursegirl for two weeks, to care for 2-year-old child; 3308 School st. 70

WANTED—A young girl to assist with the general work and care for two children. 108 S. Ewing av., Flat G. 70

Laundresses.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Starchers and collar hands immediately at Dustin's Laundry, 1017 Pine st. 67

WANTED—Laundress two days in week; must have best references. 3806 Washington av. 67

Cooks, Etc.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash and iron. 3451 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. 2631 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Good German girl who understands cooking. Call 2800 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Call at 2214½ Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; must have city references. Call at 2618 Lay av., Cote Brilliante. 68

WANTED—A good plain cook who will wash and iron; also housegirl, willing to assist with washing and ironing. Apply 3756 Pine st. 68

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A girl or young woman as housekeeper; one that speaks German desired. Address W 89, this office. 65

General Housework.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2713 N. Broadway. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1002 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 2923 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, 3616 Washington av. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework. 3439 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; call at once. 713 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a small family. 2623 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at once. 108 S. Ewing av., Flat G. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1913 Wright st. 2d floor. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply 4059 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework and assist with washing and ironing in small family. German preferred. 2730 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—German or Swede girl for general housework in small family of adults; must be a good cook; washing light. 416 N. Leffingwell av., 28th st. 66

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Pantry girl at the Merchants' Hotel. 71

WANTED—Forty small girls to hand-pick peanuts. 317 N. 2d st. 71

WANTED—Girl at 910 Monroe st.; German preferred; family small. 71

WANTED—10 girls; steady employment. Inquire at 307 and 309 Dorcas st. 71

WANTED—A girl to do dining-room and housework. Call at 1448 Garrison av. 71

WANTED—A refined, pretty young lady, to take charge of an exhibit. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock to-morrow, at Dozier-Weyl Cracker Co.'s exhibit. 71

WANTED—A steady, competent girl to do work in a family of three; references required. Call Monday at 1106½ Penrose av. 71

PERSONALS.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements of two lines and over in this column FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Chester: To-morrow (Tuesday), 2:30; don't fail.

PERSONAL—Miss Florence: Make another appointment by mail to store. Olive st. 1

PERSONAL—My Dear Boy: Come to me; I must see you; my heart aches for the sight of your face, for I love you; I love you; come. Address F 89, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gentleman of respectability desires acquaintance of a respectable young lady; object, social amusement. Address, in strict confidence, L 89, this office.

PERSONAL—Lady in black silk who recognized gent at 6th and Washington av. 3 p. m. Saturday, and later at southeast corner Broadway and Washington, gent would like to meet her if agreeable. Address B 89, this office. 1

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

UNFORTUNATES look in the Sunday Post-Dispatch for those who can relieve them. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing, carpets, feathers, by Prof. Speelman, 2619 Franklin av. Send postal. 74

IF you need a suit of clothes call and see the fine misfits at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'RS, 1005 Olive st.

SELL your ladies', gents' cast-off clothing. Mrs. Lampert, 1009 Franklin av. Ad. postal; up-stairs.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. 74



DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure; operations safe and sure. All branches of dentistry practiced at lowest prices. Office, 517 Olive st. 74

SUITS TO ORDER

$20 AT E. M. HARRIS & CO.'S,

74 512 Pine st.

TO LADIES ONLY.

A lady who suffered for years with female weakness and is cured will tell the afflicted women of St. Louis the remedy; will send or deliver sample upon request. Address Mrs. G. T. I——, 1604 Olive st. Cut this out it; may not appear again. 74

BLIND Fortune Teller, 1519 Morgan; ladies 25c; massage and magnetic treatment for nervous diseases.

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established in 1851. 74

MRS. L. MASSOCK, ladies' physician; ladies boarded during confinement; ladies in trouble call 1204 St. Ange av. 74

MRS. DOSSEN—Practical and competent midwife and lady physician; business strictly confidential; receives ladies during confinement; best place in West for good care and home comforts; charges reasonable. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 74

MME. BARTHOLOMEW is having good success in giving massage treatment; she restores the entire system of persons that had no use of themselves in all spinal troubles, rheumatism, paralyticism, kidney and liver troubles and other particular troubles; don't fail to give her a trial, and you will be pleased; it is done without medicine; can get the best of reference. 718 N. 12th st., between Morgan and Lucas av. 74

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

COMPETENT lady, desirous of establishing herself a trade, offers, each Tuesday during September, these special rates in dressmaking: All silks, $6; woolens, $4.50; wash fabrics, $3. Cor. 17th and Olive sts., over Addington's Phos-Ferrone. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Agents—$75 a month and expenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital required; salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Standard Silver-Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents for our campaign charms, with photographs of Presidential candidates; sample, 25c; state Presidential preferences. Address C. L. Pearson, Canton, O. Mention this paper. 73

LADY agents wanted for ladies' and children's wear. Valuable samples free, conditionally. Write Mrs. F. C. Farrington, Box 665, Chicago. 73

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To exchange 1,200 lots, Breslau, L. I., for wild lands. E. A. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—By single gentleman, one or two unfurnished rooms in west part of city. Address S 89, this office. 20

WANTED—By quiet couple, nicely furnished room in western part of city for transient use, with board for lady. Address O 89, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A fine, handsomely furnished house in Western portion of the city by responsible party. Address A 80, this office. 21

IF you have any furnished or unfurnished rooms, houses or flats, and want tenants for same, see GEO. A. SLATERY, 108½ N. 8th st. 21

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To buy a No. 2 Remington; must be in perfect condition. 1545 Papin st. 26

WANTED—A home of adoption for a beautiful baby boy. Address R 89, this office. 26

LOST AND FOUND.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LOST—Ten Krone gold cuff button; $2 reward if returned. 506 Chestnut st. 30

LOST—A pug puppy, 3 months old; a liberal reward will be paid for its return to 3041 Easton av. 30

LOST—Going from Penny & Gentles to Washington av. 2½ yards of blue satin. Please leave same at Penny & Gentles. 30

FOUND—A gold button; owner can have by paying for advertisement. S. L., 903 N. 18th st. 30

DANCING.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

CENTRAL DANCING ACADEMY at Union Hall, Broadway and Benton, classes for dancing Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 p. m.; at Central Workingmen's Hall, southwest corner 3d and Elm, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 p. m: $6 per term. F. E. Parke, Principal. 76

MUSICAL.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

$100 cash will buy 120 acres of timber land four miles from railroad. Address 917 N. 13th st.

STORAGE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments, money loaned, moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details, get our rates. R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st.

STORAGE-MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty. WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1003 and 1005 Morgan st. 81

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route in Carondelet; going into other business. Address O 63, this office. 4

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

13 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, private family. 13

315 S. 21ST ST.—One or two furnished rooms in private family. 13

502 CARR ST.—One first-class furnished room on 1st floor; terms very reasonable. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

710 PINE ST.—Desirable furnished rooms in business center; 50c per day, $3 per week. 13

810 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms convenient for two gents or light housekeeping. 13

822 HICKORY ST.—One nicely furnished room in private family for one gentleman. 13

919 PARK AV.—An elegant suite of large rooms on second floor, all newly papered and whitened, consisting of five rooms, bath and water closet on same floor, large plastered attic and cemented laundry; rent, $20 per month, including water license.

920 N. 16TH ST.—Three furnished rooms; one on the first floor and two on the second. 13

1125 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, $2.50 a week; single room, $1.25: respectable only. 13

1222 OLIVE ST.—Large second story front room, nicely furnished; suitable for two or three gentlemen. 13

1304 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. 13

1309 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished room, $6 to $10. 13

1404 LUCAS PLACE.—Front of Exposition; nice rooms by day, week or month; transients a specialty. 13

1414 OLIVE ST.—Neatly and newly furnished rooms. 13

1416 PAPIN ST.—Three rooms in good condition; cheap; respectable neighborhood. 13

1509 WASHINGTON AV.—Two unfur. rooms, 2d floor; $12; suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1545 PAPIN ST.—3 splendid unfurnished rooms, 2d floor, southern exposure; beautiful grounds; $15. 13

1604 OLIVE ST.—Front parlor; also room with southern exposure; board optional. 13

1628 OLIVE ST.—Large and elegant fur. front room, 1st floor, by private family; very suitable for two or doctor's office; board if desired. 13

1640 TEXAS AV.—Two basements and 3 rooms on first floor near Lafayette av. 13

1825 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front and hall-room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1825 LAFAYETTE AV.—Pleasant second-story front room, unfurnished; near Lafayette Park. Mrs. G. 13

2002 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front or back room; reasonable. 13

2318 PINE ST.—Double parlors furnished: unfurnished first-floor room; also hall-room; no children. 13

2616 MORGAN ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; terms low. 13

2734½ MADISON ST.—Five neat rooms; new house; wall papered; terrace front; rent low. 13

3112 SHERIDAN AV.—Four furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

FOR RENT—Second-story front; one or two gents; private family; reference exchanged. Thomas and 30th sts. 13

WANTED—A lady room-mate. 1604 Olive st. 13

50c a Week

Gets Clocks, Lamps, Rattan Chairs, Albums, Pictures and Frames; $1 a week on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Ingalls, 1007 Olive st. 13

ROOMS are quickly rented by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

3105 OLIVE ST.—A flat of eight rooms on second floor; the neighborhood is good and arrangement fine. H. L. CORNET & CO., 110 N. 8th st.

4208 N. GRAND AV.—New 3 room flat, with bath and all conveniences; $1 C. M. WHITNEY & CO., 215 N. 8th st.

BOARDING.

1115 WASHINGTON AV.—Second story front room; also front parlor and other rooms, furnished with board; gas and bath. 18

1413 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms with board. 18

1431 LUCAS PLACE—Second story front, fur. or unfur., and other rooms with board. 18

1705 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1802 OLIVE ST.—Front or back parlor, with or without board; hall bedroom. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

2307 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly fur. rooms, single or en suite, with board; transient boarders accommodated. 18

3014 EASTON AV.—Second story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders can be accommodated. 18

FOR RENT—Light, airy room with excellent board for two gentlemen. Address A 86, this office. 18

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 18

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

112 S. 14TH ST.—Stone front, 6 rooms, kitchen and laundry; all in good order. 13

1525 OLIVE ST.—Large house, 14 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry and stable; lease given and put in good condition. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

2812 CAROLINE ST.—A nice 6-room house, in first-class neighborhood; keys at 2816. For particulars apply at 214 N. 7th st. 14

2822 MORGAN ST.—Stone-front, 12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, furnace, stable, etc. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

2902 GAMBLE ST.—Ten rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

3026 LUCAS AV.—Two-story; 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; in good order. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

3036 THOMAS ST.—Eight rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

3331 LACLEDE AV.—Stone-front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, etc.; will be put in good order. ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. 8th st.

$25 PER MONTH WILL RENT

2844 Laclede Av.,

A nice 9-room brick house in good order; has gas, bath, etc. Open for inspection every day from 2 to 5 p. m. TAAFFE & GAY, Agents, 14 710 Chestnut st.

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

$14,000 WILL BUY

As good an investment property as can be found in St. Louis, bringing a present rental of $1,860 per annum and sure to increase. This is exceptionally fine property, and must be seen to be appreciated. Particulars by calling on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

WE WILL SELL ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS

No. 5147 Wells av., opposite Christian Brothers' Academy, new 6-room brick; modern improvements. Lot 50x180. Only reasonable cash payment, balance monthly without interest. R. H. BETTS & CO., 7 1003 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Auction Sale on the Premises.

Monday, Sept. 17, 2 O'Clock P. M.

No. 2864 Lemp av., a very desirable 2-story brick house, arranged for three families; built about 5 years ago, containing 10 rooms; lot 25x130; street, sewer and alley made. For further particulars apply to PERCY & VALLAT, 115 N. 8th st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 team of mules 15 hands high at a bargain. 410 Lucas av. 11

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse; use for buggy or saddle. Call at 717 N. 3d st. 12

FOR SALE—Top buggies, park, grocery, baker, butcher and dry goods wagons. 1604 N. Broadway.

YOUR advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

BORROWERS are found by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, in sums to suit; business confidential; no commission charged. O. C. Volker, 714 Pine st., room 14.

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 813 Chestnut st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal: any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 813 Morgan.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY LOANED—$5 and upwards on furniture without removal; also on any good personal securities. My terms are the best in the city. M. E. Dougan, 803 Pine st., up-stairs. 31

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. HALF A MILLION, Eastern Funds, To Loan

In sums to suit, on City Real Estate. Certified checks ready as soon as papers are made out. FRANK OBEAR, Real Estate Broker, 31 Room 45. Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A good silver B flat cornet. Address Pete, Station A, City.

FOR SALE—A walnut bedroom set, parlor furniture, Brussels carpet, cook stove: nearly new. Address G 89, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture, cheap—I will furnish bedroom and kitchen for $25 and upward for cash or time. All goods at bottom prices. D. A. Clark, 111 N. 12th st. 5

50c a Week

Gets Clocks, Lamps, Rattan Chairs, Albums, Pictures and Frames; $1 a week on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Ingalls, 1007 Olive st. 5

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE SOAP CO. OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., 106 South Commercial st. ST. LOUIS, MO., September 1, 1888.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Soap Co. of St. Louis, Mo., to decide upon the future policy of the corporation, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, 106 South Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, September 14, 1888, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m.

AZEL B. HOWARD, President,
W. R. SMITH, Secretary.

TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running into the Union Depot.

ST. LOUIS TIME.

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‡Except Monday; ¶ Monday.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:30 am	† 7:35 pm
Kansas City Mail	* 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Through Chicago Express	* 4:50 pm	† 10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	* 2:00 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:35 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:00 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:25 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:30 am

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. 10 hours to Cin. & Lou. 4 Solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:25 am	* 7:22 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:40 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 7:20 am
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	5:15 pm	8:45 am

CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Line	† 7:40 pm	† 8:00 pm
Memphis, Arkansas & Texas Ex	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 am
Cairo, Ky. & Tenn. Ex. daily	† 7:45 am	† 7:55 am
El. & Parker City Ex., ex. Sund	† 4:20 pm	* 11:50 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha and Denver Express	† 9:30 am	† 5:20 pm
La Crosse, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Express	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS (BEE LINE). Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York. No change of cars.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS (BEE LINE).	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:35 am	† 6:00 pm
New York and Cincinnati Limited Express	† 8:05 am	† 7:40 pm
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 10:35 am
New York, Boston & Cincinnati Express	† 7:05 pm	† 7:30 am

Double daily parlor and sleeping-car service to Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS R. R. (The Air Line.)	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville and Washington City Day Express	* 7:50 am	* 7:45 pm
Louisville Night Express, fast line	* 7:35 pm	* 7:25 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mt. Vernon Accommodation		† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	
Belleville Accommodation	† 10:45 am	† 1:50 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am

VANDALIA LINE.	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express, daily	7:25 am	5:00 pm
Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	7:25 am	7:30 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp. daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am
Cincin. Day Exp. exc. Sunday	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Cincin. Night Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am

WABASH RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Local Mail	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
Chicago Fast Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	* 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accommodation	* 4:45 pm	* 10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 7:10 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
Peoria Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am

WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Through Mail and Express	† 8:25 am	†6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & St. Paul Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph Express	† 8:35 pm	† 6:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 12:40 pm	* 8:10 am
Ferguson Belt Line (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	11.10 am
Ferguson Belt Line (Sunday only)	4:20 pm	4:10 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:25 am	* 12:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:08 pm

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:05 am	* 6:50 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:25 am	* 8:45 am
Through Mail	† 8:20 am	† 6:00 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 12:30 pm	* 10:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 10:20 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:00 pm	* 3:15 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	* 7:55 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 6:30 pm	* 6:15 pm
Through Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Denver and Lincoln Express	* 9:20 am	† 6:00 pm
Burlington, Omaha, Cedar Rapids and Denver Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans and Florida Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7:25 am
Cairo, Chester and Jackson Ex.	† 7:40 am	† 7:00 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL.	Depart.	Arrive.
Bowling Green and Hannibal Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:55 am
Through Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:40 pm

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Union Depot	6:20	11:00	2:50	5:20
Arrive at Belleville	9:15	11:55	3:45	6:25
Leave Belleville	7:05	9:45	1:10	4:20
Arr. Union Depot	8:00	10:40	2:05	5:15

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Susan P. Cabanne, by her certain deed of trust, dated February 8, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, Mo., in Book 784, Page 99, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate situated in the City of St. Louis, Mo., to-wit:

A tract of ground in city block numbered thirty-eight hundred and sixty-six (3866) of said city and in block three north (3 n.) of Cabanne's subdivision (amended), being lots numbered twenty-three (23) to thirty-one (31) inclusive, containing an aggregate front of four hundred and eighty-six (486) feet on the north line of Cabanne avenue by a depth northwardly of two hundred and two (202) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches on the east line of Belt avenue to the south line of property of the St. Louis Cable & Western Railway Co.; said lots are bounded south by Cabanne avenue, north by said railway company, west by Belt avenue and east by lot twenty-two (22) of said subdivision and block, together with the all improvements thereon.

Which said conveyance was made to the undersigned in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed described, and whereas default has been made in the payment of one of the notes described in said deed of trust, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of the said day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and costs of executing this trust.

DELOS R. HAYNES, Trustee.

St. Louis, August 27, 1888.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Silver Age Mining and Milling Co. of Colorado will be held at the company's office in Idaho Springs, Colo., on Monday, September 10, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine directors to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September, inclusive. E. WILKERSON, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Office Heimbacher Forge & Rolling Mills Co., St. Louis, August 20, 1888—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner Barton and DeKalb streets, on Tuesday, September 4, 1888, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve one year and for the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

JAMES GREEN, Pres.
G. L. GOETZ, Sec.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of three Medical Colleges, has been engaged in the special treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES for THIRTY YEARS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, Arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Lost Manhood, Pains in Back, etc., are treated with greatest success. Safely, privately. No Mercury. Curable cases guaranteed.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, all forms, affecting the Body, Nose, Throat Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system, by means of SAFE, TIME-TESTED REMEDIES.

KIDNEY and URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent or Bloody Urine. UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of both Sexes treated successfully; also piles.

Question Lists enabling you to understand and describe your case free.

It is self-evident that a special physician attains great skill. In this oldest office in America PROVED GOOD REMEDIES only used. All treated with skill, knowing what to do. NO EXPERIMENTS MADE. Call or write.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Alone, without the aid of internal medicine, is *A PERFECT CURE-ALL in Skin Diseases* the various forms of **Tetter**—dry, scaly, moist, or itchy; **Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples** or Blotches on the face, **Scald Head, Barber's Itch,** and all annoying, unsightly eruptions of the skin. Also **Soft Corns and Itching Piles.**

Three boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured N. P. Merryman, Bellaire, Ohio, of most obstinate and aggravating Eczema of twenty year's duration.

Marshall Keathly, Shelby, Tenn., says: "He had Tetter for ten or twelve years without relief, when only part of a box of Heiskell's Ointment cured it."

W. I. Frey, Cresson, Pa., has a child that was sorely afflicted with aggravated Scald Head. After trying many remedies in vain, two boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured it effectually.

Take Hoofland's German Bitters for Dyspepsia and Liver or Malaria Disorders.

PLAYED-OUT FUNNY MEN.

It Is Evident That This Writer Isn't Funny Himself.

There is something pitiful in the petering out of an alleged humorist of the ephemeral newspaper order that like sand flies springs from obscurity and perishes in contempt, says a writer in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. The vain endeavor to hang on after they have ended their fool-tickling mission awakens a sort of compassion for these funny creatures that nature did not temper their fatuous brains with enough reason to produce a fair crop of common sense as the aftermath of folly. The symptoms of decay are multifarious, differing in individual cases, but none is more unmistakable than the desperate device of writing imbecile letters to one's self, and then writing painfully funny answers to them. Even genuine humorists have sore trials in life, finding it hard indeed to be always at the task of making their fellow-mortals happy. But the poor wretch who depends for his undeserved reputation as a humorist upon his aptitude for misrepresentation, upon personal paragraphs of an obviously untrue import, and upon his facility in turning the wit and wisdom of others into halting lackeys in his own service, presents a truly mournful spectacle to the eye of philanthrophy when he begins to squirm and wriggle in impotent effort to dodge the snuffer. The habit of writing letters to one's self is formed during the last stages of nervous debility, and indicates the failure of sap. It crops out in the expiring humorists' column, like clammy moisture on the forehead of the moribund, intensified in proportion as his aptitude for spontaneous expression. Alas! that Dr. Holmes' scheme for an asylum for decayed punsters was not practically adopted. Pseudo-humorists might then sink easily into "innocuous desuetude."

An Amateur Juliet.

Howells' Story in the September Harper's.

"We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet because it is too long, you know, and some of it is too—too passionate; we couldn't do it properly, we've decided to leave it out. But we sketch along through the play, and we have Friar Laurence coming with Juliet out of his cell on to the tennis court and meeting Romeo; so that tells the story of the marriage. You can't imagine what a Mercutio Mr. Putney makes; he throws himself into it heart and soul, especially where he fights with Tybalt and gets killed. I give him lines there out of other scenes, too; the tennis court sets that part admirably; they come out of a street at the side. I think the scenery will surprise you, Miss Kilburn. Well, and then we have the Nurse and Juliet, and the poison scene—we put it into the garden on the tennis court, and we condense the different acts so as to give an idea of all that's happened, with Romeo banished, and all that. Then he comes back from Mantaua, and we have the tomb scene set at one side of the tennis court, just opposite the street scene, and he fights with Paris; and then we have Juliet come to the door of the tomb—it's a liberty, of course, but we couldn't arrange the light inside—and she stabs herself and falls on Romeo's body, and that ends the play. You see, it gives a notion of the whole action and tells the story pretty well. I think you'll be pleased."

Old-Line Whigs.

"Oliver Baker," said a gentleman to an Atlanta *Constitution* reporter, "makes Whigism a part of his religion.

"'Why,' he said to me one time, 'the Whigs are God Almighty's people. Just look at my farm and then look at my neighbor's farms. There I am with a double yield on every acre of ground, and the d—d Democrats all around me won't reap as much as they sowed. That shows what the Almighty thinks about it.'

"Some time ago the old-line Whig agreed to bring a lawyer a big load of wood for 75 cents.

"'Now, I want a big load, Mr. Baker.'

"'Oh, yes, I'll bring a big load,' said the old man.

"'On your honor as a Whig, now.'

"'Well,' said Baker, 'you sorter got me there. If you are going to do that I'll have to charge you $1 for it.'"

The "Chalk Talker" Free To-Night.

Temperance Tabernacle, Seventeenth and Lucas place.

NATURE'S WEATHER PROPHETS.

As Observed by the Ordinary English Farmer.

From the St. James Gazette.

Nature's barometers are the only ones of which most country folk have any knowledge. These they may consult at all times, and they know them by heart. Almost all field workers are "weather-wise," and their conversation on this head has no town conventionalism about it. The farmer has been so beaten about by wind and weather that he himself is scarcely sensible to changing atmospheric conditions; but that does not prevent his observing its influence on the things about him. Before rain his dogs grow sleepy and dull; the cat constantly licks herself; geese gaggle in the pond, fowls and pigeons go early to roost and the farm horses grow restless. Abroad the ants are all hurry and scurry, rushing hither and thither; spiders crowd on the wall; toads emerge from their holes, and the garden paths are everywhere covered with slugs and snails. When the chaffinch says "Weet, weet," it is an infallible sign of rain. As the rain draws nearer, peacocks cry and frogs croak clamorously from the ditches. These are signs which almost everyone has heard who lives in the country, though one of the surest ways of predicting weather changes is by observing the habits of snails. Snails never drink but imbibe moisture during rain and exude it afterward. They are seldom seen abroad except before rain, when they commence climbing trees and getting upon the leaves. The tree snail is so sensitive to weather that it will commence to climb two days before the rain comes. If the downpour is to be prolonged, the snail seeks the under part of a leaf; but if a short or light rain is coming it stays on the outside. There is another species which is yellow before rain and bluish after it. Others indicate change by dents, and protuberances resembling tubercles. These begin to show themselves ten days before rain, and when it comes the pores of the tubercles open and draw in the moisture. In others, again, deep indentations, beginning at the head, between the horns, and ending with the jointure of the tail, appear a few days before a storm.

One of the simplest of nature's barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind and rain, the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads, it is a sign of fine calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work during rain, the downpour will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful. The constant iteration of the green woodpecker's cry before a storm has given it the names of rain-bird, rain-pie, and rain-fowl. Storm-cock is a provincial name shared by this bird and the missel-thrush, the latter often singing through gales of wind and rain. Storm-bird is also applied to the field-fare. The abhorrence in which mariners hold the swallow-like storm-petrel is well known; its appearance is believed to denote wild weather. This little bird is the Mother Carey's chicken of sailors, and is also called storm-finch and water-witch.

Herons, says an old author, flying up and down in the evening, as if doubtful where to rest, "presage some evil approaching weather"—a legend as old as Virgil, though probably devoid of foundation. Concerning gulls in general, children who live by the sea say, "Sea-gull, sea-gull, sit on the sand; it's never good weather while your on the land;" and fisher-folk know that when the sea-mews fly out early and far to seaward fair weather may be expected. To Scotch shepherds the drumming of the snipe indicates dry weather and frost at night; and Gilbert White remarks that woodcocks have been observed to be remarkably listless against snowy foul weather, while, according to another author, their early arrival and continued abode "foretells a liberal harvest." In Wiltshire the coming of the dotterel betokens frost and snow, and there is a proverb that the booming of a bittern will be followed by rain or worse. In Morayshire, when the wild geese go out to sea, they say the weather will be fine; but if toward the hill, stormy. The saw-like note of the great titmouse is said to foretell rain; that of the blue-tit cold. In the south of France so much store is set by the wisdom of the magpie that if it builds its nest on the summit of a tree the country folk expect a season of calm; but if lower down, winds and tempests are sure to follow. When a jackdaw is seen to stand on one of the vanes of the cathedral tower of Wells, it is said that rain is sure to follow within 24 hours. Wells must be a wet place! In Germany dwellers in the country lack faith in the skylark's song as announcing fine weather; but when the lark and the cuckoo sing together they know that summer has come. The robin, buzzard, lapwing, starling and a number of other birds are said to foretell weather changes; we have noticed that in nearly all the species named the various cries and calls are closely connected with the bird's food supply.

Sleeping is characteristic of certain plants and though it was at one time thought that this might have reference to the habits of insects, it is now believed to be more dependant on the weather. The tiny scarlet pimpernel, the "old man's weather-glass," opens at 7 o'clock and closes soon after 2. The daisy unfolds its flower at sunrise and sleeps at sunset. Dandelions close up at about 5 o'clock; at which time the white water-lily has been asleep an hour and the mouse-ear hawkweed two hours. The yellow goat's beard opens at 4 and closes just before 12, and has for its English name "John-go-to bed-at-noon." Local circumstance influences the flowers in their opening and closing, though they are pretty constant from day to day. Many flowers close their petals during rain—probably to prevent the honey and pollen from being rendered useless or washed away.

Birds are admirable weather prophets, and from their number and obtrusiveness have furnished many examples. In his "Paradise of Birds," Mr. Courthope makes one of them say:

Besides, it is true,
To our wisdom is due
The knowledge of sciences all,
And chiefly those rare
Metaphysics of air
Men "meteorolgy" call.

And men, in their words,
Acknowledge the birds'
Erudition in weather and starr;
For they say, "Twill be dry.
The swallow is high."
Or "Rain, for the chough is afar."

Mr. Ruskin says that he was not aware of this last weather sign; nor, he supposes, was the Duke of Hamilton's keeper, who shot the last pair of choughs on Arrah in 1863. He trusts that the climate has wept for them, and is certain that the Coniston clouds grow heavier in these his last years.

DON'T fail to see the array of FINE PLATES at the wonderful establishment of the MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust. *Lowest priced house in America for fine goods.*

Orchids and the Mania.

From the London Truth.

The orchid mania is spreading to France. Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild has been for some time bitten with it. At the Cours de la Reine flower show, which came off early in the summer, and in the suburban shows of the same kind, the orchids had and have the place of honor. I do not wonder at their vogue; they are so strange, so whimsical, so graceful. One would think some of them wanted to become birds of paradise and others butterflies, and that their ambition was more than satisfied. The reality of the orchid's beauty is superior even to the glamour which youthful eyes cast upon most things upon which they look that are at all goodly. In point of color, none but themselves can be their parallels, they outvying in brilliancy of hues even the amethyst, coral, topaz, or ruby. So far as I have been able to learn, at French flower shows the orchid fancier has not yet got hold of the turquois-colored blossom. "Blue;" said one to me, "of the turquois shade is the roc's egg that I want for my collection. I have labored in vain to find something which I could be justified in calling "meroir du ciel;" " A novel rose, called "My nasturtim," ("Ma capucine,") is also the rage. It is of the deep orange of the flower after which it is named, a limber, and so rich in blossoms that, when abloom, it looks like a burning bush. But it has one quality unworthy of a rose—unfragrant odor.

It Is Good to Have Boys.

The more you have the more money you can save. Thousands of knee pants at 14c, 25c 35c, 50c, 75c and $1; thousands of long pants, 50c, $1, $1.50, $3 and $3.50. We defy competition.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

"GOOD QUEEN BESS."

The Lovers of Elizabeth and Some of Her Love Letters.

From the London Standard.

A fresh calendar has been issued of the valuable manuscripts in the possession of the Marquess of Salisbury preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. It contains, in a volume of 600 pages, an important contribution to our knowledge of social life in the days of the Maiden Queen of England, and throws a curious light upon the weaker side of the Queen's character, as revealed in the love correspondence she had with the latest of her foreign lovers, the Duke of Alencon, known afterward as the Duke of Anjou. Elizabeth had many lovers—the Earl of Leicester, Sir Christopher Hatton, Philip of Spain, the Earl of Arran, Eric XIV. of Sweden, the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Duke of Anjou (afterward Henry III. of France), and the Duke of Alencon, his younger brother, were all seriously inclined to marriage, and she entertained each in turn with hopes of her hand; but political considerations on the one side, and feminine irresolution on the other, led to the ultimate abandonment of all the projects. Of all these the Duke of Alencon has the greatest claim to sympathy, because of the open encouragement he received; yet it is scarcely possible to conceive that with regard to his suit Elizabeth entertained it more seriously than as a political expedient to escape from foreign entanglements. When the first approaches were made the Duke was 20 and Elizabeth 37, a sufficient disparity to excite a remarkable discussion as to probabilities amongst the English noblemen who sat in counsel to take the question of marriage into consideration. Of the Queen, Henry III. wrote to her that "she was the most perfect beauty that God had made during the last 500 years." But his ardor soon cooled, and he left his younger brother, the Duke of Alencon, to give more flattering pictures of the Quken.

The Duke of Alencon, September 23, 1572, wrote to her: "Amongst all the favors that God has granted to him, esteems the most highly his share in Her Majesty's good graces, not so much for the advancement he may hope for thereby as for the rare virtues and infinite perfections with which she is endowed." A correspondent of Elizabeth, who belonged to the Duke's household, wrote to her thus:

"But I, Madam, bear in me, along with my regret at my departure, the desire of seeing you again, and jealousy of those who feast their eyes on your beautiful presence, which I leave only in body, having all your perfections engraved upon my soul, from which they shall never depart for any reason whatever, and results shall prove what I say." In the same letter he says: "Pardon, Madam, so much presumption on your beauty, your sweetness, your divinity, and my affection. I would say more if I did not fear to incur the vice of importunity."

In a paper containing the objections made to the Queen's marriage with Alencon, dated March 9, 1578, and supposed to be in the handwriting of Sir Edward Stafford, the following description is given of her personal appearance: "Her Majestie, a persone of moste pure complexyon, of the largest and goodlyeste statuer of well-shaped women, with all lymmes sett and proporcyoned in the best sorte, and one whome in the syght of all men natuer cannot amend her shape in eny part to make her more lykeley."

Of the Duke, her suitor, a very different description is given, and one which causes amazement at her favor when the well-shaped noblemen of her court are remembered. The following is contained in a letter from Dr. Valentine Dale to Lord Burghley, dated February 3, 1572:

"For hys parsonage, me thinketh the portrature doth expresse hym very well, and when I sawe hym at my last audience, he seemed to me to growe dayly more hansom than other. The treat of hys visage may be gathered likewyse by hys pictur, but not hys coulour, which ys not naturally red eed neque pallidus nec niger, nec candidus meque tamen, omnia fuscus. The pock holes ar no greate disfigurement in the rest of hys face bycause they ar rather thick than diepe or greate. They uppon the blunt end of hys nose are greate and diepe, howe much to be disliked may be as yt pleaseth God to move the hart of the beholder. As touching his behavior, he ys the most moderate yn all the court; never present at any of the licentiouse acts of his bretheren, nor here nor at Rochelle; of much credit, and namely with them of the religion; thus he ys and hath been hetherto; what may be hereafter God knoweth, whom yt maye please of hys goodness to direct her Matie to the best."

In 1574, all negotiations about the marriage were broken off; in 1575 they were renewed; in 1578 the Queen invited the Duke to visit her, and in 1584 he died, his decease being hastened, as his friends asserted, by the treatment he received at the hands of Elizabeth.

The incidents of the courtship were illustrated in the manner customary amongst those of lower degree. The Queen presented the Duke with a ring, and also sent him "a garter, which he will never part with as long as he lives." To this garter the Duke declared he owed his victory at Cambray, when he defeated the Prince of Parma, who fled "four leagues;" the garter "alone was the cause" of his triumph. Simier was allowed great liberties by the Queen. On May 17, 1580, the Duke of Anjou writes to Elizabeth: "M. de Simier has also given him to understand that it was his good fortune to find himself one morning in Her Majesty's chamber, where he robbed her of a nightcap, which he has sent him, assures her that he will keep it most carefully, together with her handkerchief, thanking her most humbly for the favor permitted to Simier in this behalf." Other letters illustrate the marvelous freedom of expression current in those days.

In August, 1579, the Duke came to Greenwich, had an interview with the Queen, and returned to Boulogne on the 30th. Whatever impression the Queen previously had as to the person of her lover, it must have been corrected at that interview, yet for some time afterward the pretense of love was maintained. Simier, after the Duke's departure, wrote to the Queen, telling her that her lover enjoyed no rest after parting from her, and made him rise at 8 in the morning to discourse of her "divine beauties." Anjou also writes, saying that he is not himself, "being continually occupied in wiping away the abundant tears which flow from my eyes without intermission." "As her slave," he adds, "on the shore of this troublous sea I will kiss your feet." Three more letters he wrote on the day he sailed, and two more were sent from Boulogne.

"A second time she signed a passport for her lover, and this is how she wrote to the Duke: "How I have cursed myself since the concession of the passport, thinking that my hand might procure you some disaster or dishonor. You cannot imagine the least part of my pain. I do nothing else but dream, desiring, more than to live, to be always assured that there shall be no diminution of your favor nor of your singular affection for me, however this business may end.' She beseeches Anjou, in another letter, to see that the commissioners relax the strictness of the terms proposed by Simier with respect to 'the public exercise of the Roman religion,' as this is a thing 'so hard to be borne by the English that you cannot imagine it without knowing it.' To smooth matters the Queen adds: 'For my part I confess that there is no prince in the world to whom I would more willingly give myself than to you, nor to whom I think myself more indebted, nor with whom I would pass the years of my life, both for your rare virtues and your sweet disposition, accompanied with so many honorable traits that I cannot recite them for their number, nor dare make mention of them because of the long time I should require."

The second visit of the Duke was a secret one, but only lasted a few days. Simier about that time wrote thus to the Queen:

"Your enemies even confess you to be the glory of the world, the first and happiest Princess on the earth, in that you are loved, served and adored by a Prince who has neither rest nor comfort save in esteeming himself wholly yours; and verily you have all power over him, so much so that you could have no more over yourself. For he can never think nor speak of anything but your wonderful beauty and good will, of which he has become the slave, wishing to live and die for you, who are his mistress and the queen of his heart."

Again the marriage arrangements were allowed to fall through, and yet once more the Queen, March 17, 1580, writes to the Duke.

"'MY DEAREST—The honor you do me is very great in sending your letters to me so often, but the pleasure I derive therefrom is far greater, since I desire nothing so much as the continuation of your good opinion regarding me. I thank you very humbly for the sweet flowers gathered by the hand with the small fingers, which I bless a million times, and declare to you that never was present better carried, for the bloom remains on them as fresh as if they had been gathered this moment, and represents very vividly your verdant affection toward me; I trust I shall never give any just cause for it to fade, Monsier, I have taken care not to lose a leaf or a flower, for all the other jewels I possess.' In an earlier letter to the Queen the Duke begged her to take all in good part, 'comme de vostre grenoille avec les petis dois,' and on another occasion she wishes Anjou 100 years of life, and commends herself 'a million times to the small fingers.'"

Then the Duke went to capture Cambray; fresh attempts were made to bring off the marriage; commissioners actually arrived in this country to settle the business; the French King insisted upon fresh terms, that Elizabeth should join her forces to his against Spain; the Duke again visited the Queen; every one thought the marriage was about to come off; but new difficulties were raised by her, and, beyond sending the Duke handsome supplies of money to the Low Countries, the project was allowed to drop and the Duke died at Chateau Thierry, May 31, 1584. Thus ended Queen Elizabeth's last flirtation.

ALL ABOUT TOADS.

Uncanny Creatures With a Reputation for Evil-Doing.

The old Persians made the toad the symbol and pet of Ahriman, the foe of light, and declared that his Charfester, or attendant demons, took that form when they persecuted Ormuzd, says the *St. James Gazette*. Among the Tyrolese it is a type of envy, whence the proverb, "Envious as a toad." In the middle ages, among artists and in many church legends, it appears as greed or avarice; there is even to this day, in some mysterious place on the right bank of the Rhine, between Laufenberg and Binggan, a pile of coals, on which sits a toad. That is to say, coals they seem to the world. But the pile is all pure gold, and the toad is a devil who guards it; and he who knows how can pronounce a spell which shall ban the grim guardian. And there is a story told by Menzel ("Christliche Symbolik," vol. 1, p. 530), that long ago there lived in Cologne a wicked miser, who, when old, repented and wished to leave his money to the poor. But when he opened his great iron chest he found that every coin in it had turned to a horrible toad with sharp teeth. This story being told to his confessor, the priest saw in it the divine retribution, and told him that God would have none of his money—nay, that it would go hard with him to save his soul. And he, being willing to do anything to be free from sin, was locked up in the chest with the toads; and lo! the next day when it was opened the creatures had eaten him up. Only his clean-picked bones remained.

But in the Tyrol it is believed that the toads are themselves poor sinners, undergoing penance as Heetschen or Hoppinen—as they are locally called—for deeds done in human form. Therefore they are regarded with pity and sympathy by all good Christians. And it is well known that in the Church of St. Michael, in Schwatz, on the evening before the great festivals, but when no one is present, the immense toad comes crawling before the altar, where it kneels and prays, weeping bitterly. The general belief is that toads are, for the most part, people who made vows to go on pilrimages, and died with the vows unfulfilled. So the poor creatures go hopping astray, bewildered and perplexed, striving to find their way to shrines which have perchance long since ceased to exist. Once there was a toad who took seven years to go from Leifers to Weissenstein; and when the creature reached the church it suddenly changed to a resplendent white dove, which, flying up to heaven, vanished before the eyes of a large company there assembled, who bore witness to the miracle. And one day, as a wagoner was going from Innsbruck to Seefeld, as he paused by the wayside a toad came hopping up and seemed to be desirous of getting into the wagon, which he, being a benevolent man, helped it to do, and gave it a place on the seat beside him. There it sat like any other respectable passenger until they came to the side path which leads to the church of Seefeld, when, wonderful to relate, the toad suddenly turned to a maiden of angelic beauty clad in white, who, thanking the wagoner for his kindness to her when she was but a poor reptile, told him she had once been a young lady who had vowed a pilgrimage to the church of Seefeld, But as heedless maids often do, she had put it off from time to time till she died. But now, by his help, her soul was saved. And, saying this, she, too, winged her way "to the joyous realm where the pure dwellers are."

In common with the frog, the toad is an emblem of productiveness, and ranks among creatures which are types of erotic passion. I have in my possession a necklace of rudely made silver toads of Arab workmanship, intended to be worn by women who wish to become mothers. Therefore, the creature, in the old world as well as in the new, appears as a being earnestly seeking the companionship of men. Thus it happened to a youth of Aramsach, near Kattenberg, that, being one day in a lonely place by a lake there looked up at him from the water a being somewhat like a maid, but more like a hideous toad, with whom he entered into conversation, which became at last friendly and agreeable, for the strange creature talked exceedingly well. Then she, thinking he might be hungry, asked him if he would fain have anything in particular to eat. He mentioned in jest a kind of cakes; whereupon, diving into the lake, she brought some up, which he ate. So he met her many times; and whenever he wished for anything, no matter what, she got it for him from the waters; the end of it all being that, despite her appalling ugliness, the youth fell in love with her and offered marriage, to which she joyfully consented. But no sooner had the ceremony been performed than she changed to a lady of wonderful beauty; and, taking him by the hand, she conducted him to the lake, into which she led him, and "in this life they were seen never more." This legend evidently belongs properly to frog lore. According to one version, the toad after marriage goes to a lake, washes away her ugliness, and returns as a beauty with the bridegroom to his castle, where they live in perfect happiness.

The Bibbs and the Carters.

M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

I had been told that I could save three miles by making a short cut on the road to Bibbs' place, and I had come within a mile of his house, and the hour was about 4 in the afternoon, when I got a sudden surprise. I was emerging from a ravine to the main trail when four men suddenly sprang out at me from behind a mass of rock. One was old and white-haired, though still vigorous, while the others were men of middle age. All had guns and knives, and a tough-looking lot they were as they surrounded me. There was a moment of silence as we surveyed each other, and then one of them asked.

"Who be you'un?"

I told him.

"Oh, yes," he replied as he held out his hand. "So you'un is he'un, be it? Glad to see you. We'uns hev all heard of you'un."

All shook hands with me and passed the time of day, and presently I asked:

"Out for a hunt?"

"Yes."

"After bear?"

"Bigger nor that, stranger!"

All chuckled as if highly pleased, and after enjoying my embarrassment for a minute the spokesman said:

"We mought ax ye to mix in, stranger, but it's none o' your consider."

"What is it?"

"We're huntin' Hank Bibbs an' his pap."

"Going to kill them?"

"If we kin. That's what we're yere fur. That's why we're cum from t'other side of the big hill."

"Why, I was on my way to Bibbs'."

"Reckon ye were, stranger. That's why we stopped ye. Don't want ye to suffer in the scrimmage."

It was a feud—a vendetta. I realized it now. They had set out to kill men just as you would to kill pigeons.

"Tell me about this," I said, as we sat down on a rock, and I passed out some tobacco.

"Wall," replied the spokesman, "me'n the old man ar' Carters. The others jined in to help. We've bin down on the Bibbs fur—let's see—how long is it, pap?"

"A year afo' the wah," answered the old man.

"Call it thirty years," resumed the son. "That's a right smart, I reckon. And we've killed four on 'em—four of the Bibbs. And they've killed three of us—three of the Carters! Thar' hasn't bin any scrimmage of late, 'cause Hank Bibbs has bin gone and I have bin gone, and the old folks here got moas too old. But Hank has cum back, and I hev come back, and so we reckoned on gwine over thar' and wipin' the last of 'em out."

"How did this affair start? What was the beginning?"

"The start! Let's see! It goes back too far fur me. Say, pap, what begun this yere fuss?"

"Jim Bibbs pizened my mewl, 'cause I beat him choppin'."

"Are you sure of it?" I asked.

"Shore? Of course I'm shore! The mewl was found dead, and if Jim Bibbs didn't pizen who did?"

"But was he poisoned?"

"If not, what made him die?"

"Perhaps he was sick, or got a fall or died of old age."

"Say, pap," said the son, "p'raps that was the way of it."

"Mought be, Cyrus. I never thort of it."

"Look here, men," I said after we had talked a little further, "this thing is all wrong and I want to see it righted. I want to see Bibbs before you do any shooting."

"What fur?"

"To see what he has against you, and to see if you can't be friends. You have all been wrong from the start."

"But didn't my mewl die?" asked the old man.

"Yes, but you didn't know that one of the Bibbs' was within a dozen miles of him. Did you try to find out if they were guilty?"

"I hadn't no show. I jist took down the gun and peppered Bill Bibbs. Then one of his brothers peppered my son Enos, and so we've been pepperin' ever since."

"And all about an old mule!"

"Well, mewls was skace then, and it was the principle of the thing, ye see. Mebbe we've been too firstly (hasty), but the Bibbs hain't never cum to talk it over."

After a little more talk it was agreed that I should go on to Bibbs' and tell them what was up and ask the two men to come down to a little branch which crossed the road ahead of us. They were guaranteed protection, and the whole matter should be talked over with a view to permanent peace. I found the men—father and son—sitting in front of the cabin. Before I had said twenty words both rushed for their guns, and it was half an hour before they could reason.

"Didn't they'uns begin to shoot we'uns fust?" the old man kept repeating, but after awhile he calmed down, and it was finally agreed to go down and have a talk. There was no thought of ambush or trickery. The Carters had passed their word, and that word was sacred. It was a curious scene when all came together. There were the two old patriarchs—white-haired, wrinkled, and getting ready for the grave, and each had hated for thirty years. There were the two sons—strong, agile, fearless, who had the memory of seven killings on their minds as they looked into each other's eyes. The men with the Carters cast down their eyes as if ashamed.

"Mr. Bibbs," I said, as we sat down, "do you remember how this all started?"

"Let's see? It was way back. My Bill was out hunting and Pap Carter peppered him. Bill said so afore he died."

"And then?"

"And then I peppered Buck Carter to git even."

"Did you know that Mr. Carter had a mule poisoned?"

"Never did."

"Didn't you hear of his mule dying?"

"Can't say I did. If I'd heard of it I'd hev been sorry, fur Pap Carter an' me was boys together, and we used to set store by each other."

"Pap Bibbs," began the old man Carter as he rose up, "ar' ye sayin' as ye never heard I lost a mewl—a yallerish mewl with blackish ears and tail?"

"I'm a sayin' it, Reuben, and it's God's truth!"

"And your son Bill didn't pizen him 'cause I beat him choppin' wood?"

"He never did! Bill wasn't like it. Bill would hev cut his hand off fust."

"And he wasn't mad 'cause I beat him?"

"Hoosan! Why, Bill cum home to say ye was the best man with the ax on Bald Mountain!"

"And seven murders have been done through this!" I said, as I looked at Pap Carter.

"God forgive me!" he exclaimed as he knelt down and flung up his hands. "Why didn't ye come over to me, Abra'm, and dun tell me how it all was?"

"How could I, Reuben, when you'uns was pepperin' we'uns with buckshot! Fo' the Lord, but what wicked critters we have been!"

"Abra'm!"

"Reuben!"

And then the young men also reached out for each other's hands, and I'm not going to deny it was a womanish time all around for the next ten minutes. When we went up to Bibbs' cabin there was more of it, and the two old men knelt right down side by side, arms around each other and their white heads close together, and they wept and prayed like children lost in the darkness and storm. Thirty years of hate and blood were wiped away in an hour.

A RAILWAY CATECHISM.

Sixteen Questions and Sixteen Answers About American Roads.

An industrious gleaner in the field of fact has contributed the following to *Frank Leslie's Weekly:*

How many miles of railway in the United States?

One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred miles—about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost?

Nine billion dollars.

How many people are employed by them?

More than a million.

How long does a steel rail last with average wear?

About eighteen years.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping car?

About $15,000 or $17,000 if "vestibuled."

What is the cost of a high-class eight-wheel passenger locomotive?

About $8,500.

What is the longest American railway tunnel?

Hoosac Tunnel, on the Fitchburg Railroad (4¾ miles).

What is the highest railroad in the United States?

Denver & Rio Grande, Marshall Pass, 10,852 feet.

What is the highest railroad bridge in the United States?

Kinzua Viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

What is the longest railway bridge span in the United States.

Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie Bridge, 548 feet.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system?

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System; about 8,000 miles.

What line of railway extends furthest east and west?

Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

What road carries the largest number of passengers?

Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York, 525,000 a day, or 191,625,000 yearly.

What is the fastest time made by a train?

Ninety two miles in ninety-three minutes, one mile being made in forty-six seconds, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco?

Three days, seven hours, thirty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds, special theatrical train, 1886.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel?

One killed in 10,000,000. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

The bonnet goes out of fashion like a snail.

A woman in a bonnet nowadays is a fashionable curiosity.

Sunshades have degenerated into fancy nonsense on the end of a long stick.

As might have been expected, the laundress has got there, too, and on her last Sunday out appeared in a lace dress and lace hat.

Black grenadine has jumped into considerable fashionable popularity, and the style seems to require a black silk skirt underneath.

It is all very well for the poet to ask why summer roses fade, but what the horticulturists want to know is where the flowers seen on garden hats grow.

Flora McFlimsey's now fashionable blouse is something like historical Joseph's coat, for it is a garment of many colors. No girl who wears one can boast of her particular grace of figure.

Tortoise shell girdles are seen on young women who are "just from Europe," and they tell us that tortoise shell ornamentation will be just as fashionable next season as it was twenty years ago.

The woman who sought to astonish the natives by wearing a white surah bathing dress was quite successful, and after discovering her serious error, remained in the sea until somebody considerately gave her a blanket.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Recorder up to 3 o'clock to-day:

Name.	Residence.
Herbert W. Lymonds	1507 S. 8th st
Elizabeth M. Bahlmann	1910 S. 7th st
Louis Tonneboehm	3428 Tennessee av
Fredericka C. Horstmann	Clark av. and King's h'y
Michael Michelswirth	1437 Clinton st
Annie M. Vohs	1437 Clinton st
Frederich Raw	519 Gano av
Sarah Meyer	519 Gano av
Jacob Prens	1227 N. 10th st
Mary E. Harmon	1432 N. 21st st
Charles Dietrich	5148 San Francisco av
Louisa A. Schmid	3914 Fairfax av
Daniel McNamara	1411 Clara st.
Mary O'Donnell	1444 Clara st
Edward J. Conroy	1129 N. 10th st
Laura B. Elbert	1920 Mallinkrodt st
Strother W. White	1111 Lucas av
Julia A. Armstrong	1111 Lucas av
David C. Humphries	Lexington, Va
Mary L. Sloan	3020 Pine st
Christian Kreyling	2325 Franklin av
Bertha E. Bentel	King's highway and McKree av
Bernard H. Albers	3708 Grand av
Elizabeth F. Reeper	1721 S. 8th st
Werner Bellison	505 S. Broadwa
Annie M. Denier	309 S. 2d st

PURE 18KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Wedding invitations executed, lowest prices.
Lovely goods for Wedding Gifts, low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. OF BROADWAY & LOCUST.

Births.

The following births were reported to the Health Department up to 3 p. m. to-day:

Walter, son of Joseph and Minnie Schultz, September 1; Female Hospital.

Octavia, daughter of Thomas and Nora Tucker, August 24; 3119 Cass avenue.

Arenna Pearl, daughter of M. E. and Katie Allen, August 29; 3740 Iowa avenue.

Estella, daughter of August and Louise Straus, August 30; 2830 South Broadway.

Joseph, son of Frank and Mary Mrazek, August 30; 1606 State street.

Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Josephine Kren, August 19; 3427 Caroline street.

Charles, son of August and Philomena Blecker, August 24; 1808 Linn street.

Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Mary Urban, August 20; 2028 South Twelfth street.

Willie, son of Louis and Julia Lutz, August 23; 519 Gratiot street.

——, son of Edward and Annie Ryan, September 1; 3809 Manchester road.

Euphrasie, daughter of Julius and Frida Baron, July 30; Broadway and Hickory street.

——, daughter of Frank and Alice Schonder, August 25; 2539A Dodier street.

Lidyea, daughter of August and Minnie Williardt, August 31; 2224 Herbert street.

Clara, daughter of Wm. and Emelia Stahlmann, August 29; 1705 Monroe street.

Lennah, daughter of J. H. and Mary Goehler, August 31; 1929 Wright street.

Irene Genivieve, daughter of P. T. and Annie M. Dockery, August 18; 2015 Biddle street.

Mertin, son of Edward and Bertha Birkle, August 24; 218 Destrehan street.

Annie Mary, daughter of John and Annie Schweizer, August 14; 1521 Destrehan street.

Otto, son of Fred and Ida Jost, August 14; 1414 Farrar street.

Bertha, daughter of Frank and Louisa Wild, August 18; 3431 North Fourteenth street.

Pauline, daughter of Charles and Lena Bussell, August 29; Female Hospital.

John, son of George and Annie Clark, August 27; Female Hospital.

Willie, son of William and Sallie Jackson, August 31; Female Hospital.

James, son of Jamesa nd Dollie Brown, August 26; Female Hospital.

Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Hunt, August 29; Female Hospital.

Lucille, daughter of Charles and Carrie Smith, August 27; Female Hospital.

Joseph, son of John and Jennie Walter, September 1; 4342 Hunt avenue.

Anna, daughter of George and Johanna Mueller, August 19; 1380 Benton avenue.

Anna Maria, daughter of John and Louisa Benndirks, August 17; 4046 Grafiot street.

Frederich Alex, son of Frederick and Rose Hellmann, August 27; 1003 Market street.

Waldbur er F., son of B. J. and Margaretha Griesedieck, August 28; 823 Clark avenue.

Edmund, son of Edmund and Theresa Bengle, August 23; 1121 North Nineteenth street.

——, daughter of John and Marie Hoerr, August 30; 924 LaSalle street.

Maria, daughter of Thomas and Margareth Murphy, August 22; 709 South Broadway.

——, daughter of John and Maria Anna Bruch, September 1; 1313 North Twelfth street.

Lois, son of Alois and Anna Wondel, August 29; 1207 Grattan street.

Katie, daughter of Benjamin and Maria Kelan, August 27; 1401 Papin street.

Lula Lake, daughter of J. W. and Jennie Morrow, August 30; 12 A Targee street.

Joseph P., son of Harvey L. and Philopena Beaumont, August 30; 1326 Chestnut street.

Flossie May, daughter of Joshua and Annie Smith, August 25; 1317 Wash street.

Frank, son of John and Ann Haraghy, August 27; 2210 Cass avenue.

Katherine, daughter of Bernard and Mary Townenfeld, August 18; 1422 North Twelfth street.

George Willie, son of George H. and Lizzie Moenster, August 3; 1439 North Fourteenth street.

Lizzie, daughter of Peter and Annie McManus, July 30; 1311 Franklin avenue.

——, daughter of Michael and Mary Meehan, September 1; 1421 Jefferson avenue.

——, son of Wm. E. and Maggie Bell, August 31; 2208 Biddle street.

Edward Arthur, son of John and Kate Schanuel, August 29; 2111 Prairie avenue.

John A., son of John and Emelie Nickel, August 27; 213 Carroll street.

Nellie B., daughter of Henry C. and Virginia Johnson, August 29; 4442 Easton avenue.

Mary and Annie, daughters of Henry and Annie Strautman, August 28; McRee avenue.

Fredericka, daughter of Fred and Sophie M. Maehing, August 25; 4355 Papin street.

August Francis, son of Adolph and Carrie Hob, August 30; 4457 Easton avenue.

Minnie, daughter of W. and Anna Roltemeya, August 28; 1942 North Eleventh street.

Blanche Helen, daughter of Julius T. D. and Helen Bischoff, August 26; 2714 Russell avenue.

Evelina, daughter of Eugene and Emma Erard, August 24; 7012 Michigan avenue.

Delia, daughter of Christ and Katie Myhre, August 22; 1915 South Broadway.

Irina Cornelia, daughter of Frank and Emma Feldman, August 23; 2628 Cambria street.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department up to 3 p. m. to-day.

Henry Jackels, 54 years, Evangelical Lutheran Hospital; apoplexy.

Otto Bitter, 10 days, 2713 North Fifteenth street; trismus.

Bridget Duddey, 56 years, 1315 Hogan street; senile debility.

Willie Sutter, 1 year, 1007 Tyler street; marasmus.

John Walter, 8 years, 1422 Berry street; nerosis.

Charlie Braner, 22 days, 2636 McNair avenue; congestion of brain.

Henrietta Floeser, 32 days, 3801 Indiana avenue; congenital debility.

Catherine Seifried, 10 months, 3655 Broadway; meningitis.

Lizzie Hoffman, 4 years, 2002 South Second street; typho-malarial fever.

Anton Kinkel, 20 months, 1873 South Eleventh street; consumption of bowels.

Frederick John Stenterman, 14 days, 1628 State street; congenital dability.

Cecelia Cornwall, 68 years, 3647 St. Louis avenue; hepatitis.

Katie J. McNamee, 26 years, 2328 Howard street; hemorrhage of lungs.

Catherine Quan, 19 years, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital; typhoid fever.

Leon C. Brandon, 33 years, 1411 Papin street; tuberculosis.

Henry S. Voges, 58 years, 2600 Cass avenue; paralysis.

Jane A. Parshall, 2 years, Laclede and Sarah avenues; dysentery.

Ernest Sutter, 10 months, 2006 Market street; marasmus.

Mary Stautman, 5 days, McRee avenue, convulsions.

George Hager, 7 months, 2760 South Second street; capillary bronchitis.

Victor Jochman, 10 years, 3019 South Seventh street; diphtheria.

Charles Shook, 1 year, 1251 North Second street; summer complaint.

Alvina Timmermann, 6 years, Good Samaritan Hospital; croup.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were put on record up to 3 p. m. to-day:

Benj. O'Fallon and wife to Wm. Brinkmeyer, lots 21 to 25 inclusive, city block 3457; warranty deed	$500
A. K. Florida and wife to John Q. McCanne, 200 ft. on Lay av. city block 4781; warranty deed	10,500
J. Q. McCanne and wife to Alonzo K. Florida, 200 ft. on Lay av., city block 4781; warranty deed	10,000
Edward J. Stamm and wife to Wm. J. Pomeroy, 35 ft. on Park av., city block 2145; warranty deed	5
Edward J. Stamm et al. to Wm. J. Pomeroy, 35 ft. on Park av, city block 2145; warranty deed	5
Chas. H. Franke and wife to Henry B. Riley, 25 ft. on Kennerly av., city block 3868; warranty deed	1,000
Henry B. Riley and wife to Chas. H. Franke, 25 ft., lot 39, Lagrange addition; warranty deed	1,200
John Q. McCanne and wife to Chas. C. Newberry, 125 ft. on Easton av., city block 3723; warranty deed	4,375
Anna B. Thatcher and trustee et al. to Helen L. Clemens, 19 ft. 1 in. on 3d st., city block 64; warranty deed	2,500
F. L. Siegmund and wife to F. A. L. Siegmund, 355 ft. Salena st., city block 1414; warranty deed	2,000
F. A. L. Siegmund to Louisa Siegmund, trustee, 355 feet on Salena street, city block 1415; conveyance in trust	2,050

SAM'L A. GAYLORD. JOHN H. BLESSING.
SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
STOCK & BOND BROKERS,
NO. 307 OLIVE STREET.

MONEY.

LONDON, September 3, 4 p.m.—Consols 98 7-16 ex-interest for money and 98⅝ do for the account. 4 p. m.—Consols closed at 98 7-16 for money and 98⅝ for the account. A. & G. W. firsts, 38¾; do seconds, 8; Canada Pacific, 59; Erie, 29; do seconds, 101¾; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 49; St. Paul common, 74¾; New York Central, 111⅝; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading, 27⅜; Mexican Central firsts, 69.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, banker and broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask.
3 ₱ cent bonds	...	M. A. N. & F.	100½	100⅝
4½ ₱ cent bonds	1891	M. J. S. & D.	107	107½
4 ₱ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	128	128¼

RAILWAY BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask.
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	112	113½
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July.	105½	106½
Mo. Pac. 3d	1906	May and Nov.	117	120
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July.	116	116½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1895	Feb. and Aug.	110	112
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec.	110	112
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	114	117
K. P. Consols	1919	May and Nov.	108	109½
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug.	108	109½

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 3-65 sterling	1907	June and Dec.	99	100
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101	102
City 4s sterling, 20s	1905	June and Dec.	102	103
City 5s sterling, 10-20s	1900	June and Dec.	102½	103½
City 5s	1900	Jan. and July.	109	110
City 6s, gold	1892—93	Various	106	107
City 6s, sterling	1898	June and Dec.	117	118
City 6s, water	1899	June and Dec.	115	117
City 6s, water	1892	April and Oct.	106	107
City 6s, bridge approach	1892	June and Dec.	106	108½
County 6s, gold	1895—96	Jan. and July.	113	114
County Park	1895	April and Oct.	120	122½

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearances	$3,266,725
Balances	440,967

COMMERCE.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

	Closing Saturday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Sept.	93¾	96⅛@¼	94½	96⅛ b
Oct.	93⅞	94⅞	94⅜	96⅜ b
Nov.				
Dec.	95¾	98½	96½	98⅛@⅜
May	100⅝	103⅜	101¼	103⅜
CORN.				
Sept.	41	40¾	40½	40⅝@⅞
Oct.	41	41¼	40½	40⅞ b
Dec.				
Year	34¾	34⅝	34½	34½ b
Jan	34¾	34	34	34¾ b
May.	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
OATS.				
Sept.	24	24½	24½	24½ n
Oct.	24⅛	...	...	24⅛ b
Year	24			24 b
May.	28⅛	28½	26½@⅝	28½ a
CHICAGO:				
WHEAT.				
Sept.	94½	95½	93	95
Oct.	93⅝@¼	95⅜	93½	95⅜@¼
CORN.				
Sept.	44½	44⅞	44	44½
Oct.	44½@⅜	44⅞	43⅞	44½@¼
OATS.				
May.	28⅜	28½	28⅛@⅜	28
PORK.				
Oct.	14.30	14.57	14.25	14.45
Jan	13.60	13.83	13.60	13.77
LARD.				
Sept.	9.55	9.80	9.72	9.80
Oct.	9.57	9.80	9.70	9.80
SHORT RIBS.				
Sept.	8.45	8.60	8.47	8.57
Oct.	8.50	8.65	8.47	8.57 b

DULUTH—Wheat—September, 99⅛c b; October, 97¾c a; December, 97½c.

TOLEDO—Wheat—September, 96; October, —; December, 99⅛c.

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	3,405,213	646,777	747,692	11,169	5,393
Sat'dy	3,359,007	621,712	717,583	10,221	5,393
1887	5,385,865	660,152	720,399	7,358	8,725
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	
To-day	529,385	259,981	115,143	7,506	...
Sat'dy	525,689	239,422	112,625	7,012	...
1887	3,743,008	539,178	546,377	7,358	...

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts. Wheat.	Receipts. Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Shipments. Corn.
St. Louis	209,961	100,030	29,600	133,292
Milwaukee	8,925	5,040	...	1,000
Baltimore	78,162	2,492	9,903	...
Toledo	173,612	17,665	87,522	2,005
New York	...	...	...	...
Chicago	80,398	271,020	268,556	683,259
Kansas City	43,760	...	23,500	...
Detroit	60,000	3,692	56,832	...
Duluth	13,418	...	166,002	...
Minneapolis	111,150	...	23,940	...
Philadel'hia	22,123	5,673	33,582	23,894

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION—CLOSING 1 P. M.

Receipts of wheat show no diminution and to-day's exceed same day last year by 95,000 bu. The total stock has increased per week 473,400 bu, but a small proportion only of this was in No. 2 red. The grading of No. 2 red to-day was 23 per cent.—English deliveries of home-grown wheat last week, 158,000 bu, at an average price of $1.09 per bu, against 165,000 at $1.08¼ the preceding week and 430,000 at 89¾c same week one year ago.—New Orleans export clearances Saturday 20,050 bu wheat and 43,000 corn for Liverpool.—Last week's clearances from four Atlantic ports were 242,100 bbls and sacks flour, 1,839,000 bu wheat, 669,500 bu corn.—All the New York Exchanges were closed to-day in celebration of "Labor Day."—Private cables to Francis: "Weather unfavorable. Markets firmer, but not quotably higher for wheat and corn." To Cleary: "London grain market firm and unchanged. Weather seasonable. Liverpool firm and unchanged. Weather showery. Liverpool wheat firm and demand fair. Holders offer moderately. Corn dull and demand poor. Liverpool close with market hardening and few sellers. Last cable says: Wheat half penny better. Weather wet and unfavorable for harvesting and threshing."—Eugene Hotchkiss & Co., Milwaukee, send the following report: The unfavorable weather at a critical time in our barley harvest made it impossible to obtain earlier reliable information in regard to the new crop. Reports about the damage done by the continued rains were conflicting, but we now give below a careful estimate of the quality, yield and acreage in the States tributary to this market. The crop in Wisconsin will probably reach 8,000,000 bushels, and the quality average better than that of any other Western State. The berry is generally plump and sound. Tests already made of the new crop show that it has good malting qualities, one sample of our extra No. 3 growing 96 per cent. A considerable portion of the Iowa crop is very much discolored and some of it badly shrunken. The crop of Minnesota is fairly plump but mostly discolored. In Dakota there was not so much rain during harvest as in Iowa and Minnesota, and the discoloration is not so general. We have had some receipts from Wisconsin and Iowa, but very little yet from Minnesota and Dakota. The indications are that the crop will move early."—By private wire to the Redmond Cleary Commission Co.—Chicago: A reliable friend who owns a farm of about 3,000 acres of wheat near Clifford, Dak., in Red River Valley writes: "From what I have learned since being in the Red River Valley I think a light half crop of inferior quality of grain is all that can be made of it. The reports are getting worse all the time. Wheat that was almost ripe when the frost came is fairly good, say one-third, and one-third very inferior and one-third worthless. The best is generally threshed first and it will show up worse as the threshing progresses. It is a bad scald, and will grow worse as reports come in. We are threshing to-day for the first—our best wheat. It weighs fifty-seven pounds in the dirt. Will send you a sample. Our elevators think they can't give it a grade, but they may do better when they know what they can do. We had a most excellent prospect, good for 20 bu per acre the whole crop, but it will not make one-third the value of good wheat. Two or three hundred acres not worth cutting and probably as much more cut that is not worth threshing. You can hardly imagine a worse wreck of a wheat crop than this valley at this time."—Winnipeg, Manitoba, wired Dieckmann: "From all reports no further damage by frost Thursday night. Between 5 to 10 per cent of crop is total damage by frost to date."—Driver, Chicago, to Small & Rasin: "From my farm in Red River Valley letter says crop can be hardly imagined worse wreck than in this valley at this time."—For many solid bear years Oswald Graves' war-cry was: "Git in and git it!" This year it is "Git out and git!" How wrong a man can go.—50,000 bu wheat and 20,000 bu corn was delivered on September contracts. Nearly all the wheat went to Cobb.—The present season in the size of the wheat crop has been compared in a few countries to 1883 when the crop was small, but the large surplus and immense preceding crop of 1882 prevented any great rise. The crop of wheat of the principal wheat-raising countries of Europe was in round numbers 104,000,000 bu less than in 1883 than in 1885, and including the United States and India 188,000,000 bu. The exports from the crop of 1882 of India were 26,492,000 bu, and from the crop of 1883 39,118,000 bu. The crop of 1887 and the estimated for 1888 make a very different showing, for while the total crop estimated for 1888 and 1883 vary but little the crop of 1887 was materially less than that of 1882. The crop of Europe this year by the estimates is 93,000,000 bu less than 1887 and 38,000,000 bu less than 1883. Including the United States and India, the crop is 101,000,000 bu less than last year, and 35,000,000 bu less than 1883. The fact, however, that the crop of 1887 was smaller by 122,000,000 bu than 1882 may make the situation more serious than 1883, as the surplus naturally carried over with so great a crop as that of 18-2 would be more than that of 1887.

Wheat—The local crowd was bullishly inclined this morning. Most of them came down feeling satisfied the market would advance and after they heard from European markets and weather and from Chicago, they were dead sure of it. Firm markets abroad and unfavorable weather in England was the cable report, and a "curb" in Chicago quoted as high as 96¼c. Some extremely unfavorable reports were here from the Northwest, adding fuel to the bull fires that had been started and there was some active buying to start in with. The feeling grew more and more bullish as time passed, and there were no signs of a let down at any point. Reports from the spring wheat section came in gloomier and gloomier, the latest English cables were higher and all the markets on this side advancing. A couple of bears, who have been holding out for some time, came in as buyers, Moses Fraley taking all the December offered on noon call and Tom Woods buying freely also. The fact that the visible supply would probably show an increase of over million (New York's closing to-day prevented a compilation of this report), where last year for same week it only increased 114,000 bu, failed to hold the market down, and the close was strong at 2¼c above Saturday. December sold from 96⅛c to 98⅛c and closed at 98⅛c. Spot grades were higher and firm. No. 2 red 95¼c regular, 95¾c in E., 96c in C.; No. 3 red 86@87½c in different houses; No. 4, 77½c bid for E. and U.; 78c for St. L.; rejected 66c bid for St. L., 67c for V.

Corn opened firm in sympathy with wheat, and October sold ½c higher, at 41½c, but the weather was too favorable and crop prospects too fine to hold the market. These started a selling movement, led by Frank Ryan, and a tumble took place, October selling down to 40½c and afterwards offered at 40⅜c. There was little done outside that option, but the whole line was weak and the close was at the bottom. Spot grades were quiet and No. 2 lower, but the others well maintained in value. No. 2 40¾c bid for St. L., 40½c for U., 40⅜c asked for latter; No. 3, 38c in C., 38½c in U., 38c asked St. L.; No. 4, 37½c in U., 36c bid St. L.; No. 2 white, 41c in St. L., 40½c asked for U.; No. 3 do, 39c this side.

Oats—The speculative market was firm and May was in demand, selling at 28½@⅝c to 28⅝c, but trading light. Spot No. 2 was scarce and firm, selling at 25c in M. and bids of 25½c for St. L., 25¼c for D., but lower grades declined, No. 3 selling at 19½c in E., 20c in A., U. and V., 21c in St. L. and C., and no-grade at 17c in U. and St. L.

Rye strong. No. 2 offered at 53c, bid 51½c for regular, 52½c for East side; No. 3 at 52c in M., 50½c bid.

Flour higher and held stiffly, but buyers slow to pay the advance. We quote: XXX, $2.60@2.70; family, $3.05@3.15; choice, $3.40@3.55; fancy, $4.15@4.25; extra do, $4.40@4.50; patents, $4.65@4.75. These prices for lots at depot and on levee this side.

Bran dull and easy. Sacked 64c east track and bulk 55c at country point.

Hay—An oversupply of the low and medium grades made a dull market for such descriptions, but choice qualities strong and ready sale. Sales ranged this side: Prairie, $6.50@9 for prime to gilt-edged; mixed timothy, $10@13 for common to choice; timothy, $11@14 for prime to fancy.

Provisions strong and higher, with a good business done on job and order account. Standard mess pork to arrive sold at $14.87½, c and f here. Loose dry salt (shipping age) f. o. b. on cash orders: Shoulders, 7¾c; longs and c'ribs, 8.65c; shorts, 8.95c; boxed shoulders, 7¾c; longs, 9c; c'ribs, 9c; shorts, 9¼c. Packed bacon shoulders, 8¼c; longs and c'ribs, 9.50; shorts, 9¾@9.80c. loose shorts, 9.55c. New standard mess f. o. b at $15. Prime steam lard, 9½c; fancy leaf, 9¾c; second brand, 8¾c. C. s. c. hams, 12½@14c; breakfast bacon, 11@12½c. Beef—Family, $8@9 per bbl on orders higher; $4@4.50 per half bbl; dried, 10@13c; selected, 14c per lb; smoked tongues, $5.5 @6 per dozen. Tallow—Summer, in oil bbls, 4¼@4⅝c; in irregular packages ⅛c less; No. 2, 3¾@4c. Grease—Brown and yellow 2½@3¼c; white, 4¼@5¼c. Salt—Domestic, $1 per bbl on E., $1 on this side. Ground alum, $1.10@1.25 per sack, small way higher.

Highwines unchanged at $1.14 in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Peoria, $1.20 in Chicago.

Lead firm, but only a speculative demand based on New York advice; up to $4.95. Corroders were not buying and sales of 175 tons refined at $4.65 were for shipment east. At close $4.70 was bid for a round lot refined.

Afternoon Board.

Wheat strong and higher, closing firm. Corn stronger. Oats steady.

Chicago Letter.

Private wire to the Redmond Cleary Commission Co.:

CHICAGO, September 3.—Wheat opened strong and high on very discouraging advices from the harvest fields of the Northwest. We have received a number of letters and telegrams to-day stating that both the quality and quantity of the new crop are below all former conservative estimates. Cables were firm and weather abroad still unsettled. The movement of new wheat will be quite large if weather continues fine, and though bullish on the outcome, we do not favor purchases on these rallies, and would advise customers to take profits or protect long wheat with stop orders. The advance has checked foreign buying, and milling grades of wheat are selling at too great a discount under the speculative grades.

Corn dull and featureless, as wheat monopolized all the attention. Receipts continue heavy and crop reports very favorable, but there is an active shipping demand and prices are well maintained.

Provisions were quiet, but strong. Shorts were free buyers, the stocks being lighter than anticipated. The market was very narrow.

Cotton.

The New York Exchange was closed to-day and consequently no market there. Liverpool spots were active and hardening, with sales of 15,000 bales and futures higher. Local market steady.

LIVERPOOL—Uplands, 5 11-16d; Orleans, 5 11-16d.

	Closed Saturday.	Closed To-day.
September	5.37	5.39
September and October	5.25	5.27
October and November	5.19	5.20
November and December	5.17	5.18
December and January	5.16	5.17
January and February	5.16	5.17
February and March	5.17	5.18
	Firm.	Steady.

Country Produce.

FRUITS—Apples, 75c@$1 for small to $1.50@1.75 for choice to fancy per bbl. Peaches—Sound, 50c@$1.50 per bu. Grapes, 2@5c per lb. Quinces, $1@1.25 per bu. Damson plums, $1.50 per bu.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 35@37½c for Ohio and 40@42½c for Peerless per bu. Onions, 90c@95c per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun dried apples, 3½c for choice quarters; 3c for ordinary; evaporated, 5@5¾c; peaches, 3@4c; blackberries, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 57,740 lbs. Quiet and steady. We quote: Creamery—Choice and fancy, 19@21c to 22c; dairy—choice and fancy, 15@17c to 18c; medium, 13@14c; lower grades, 11c. Near-by country make, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 9c; Young America, 9½c; skims, 3@6c.

EGGS—Receipts, 862 pkgs. Quiet at 12½c for fresh.

LIVE POULTRY — Slow. Old chickens—Cocks, $2.25; mixed, $2.50; hens, $2.75. Spring—Small, $1@1.50; medium sized, $1.75@2.00; choice, $2.25@2.50. Spring ducks, $2@2.50; pigeons, $1.25.

GAME—Quiet. Woodcock, $5; wood-duck, $4.50; mallard, $3; teal, $2.25; plover, 50c per doz.

VEALS—Choice fat, 5c; poor at 4@4½c; heretics, 3@3½c per lb.

LAMBS—Sales range at $1@2.50 per head according to size.

BALING STUFF—Bagging—Manufacturers' prices for 50,000 yards and over (less than 50,000 yards ¼c above these rates): 1¾-lb at 11¼c; 1½-lb at 11¾c; 2-lb at 12½c; 2¼-lb at 13½c. Hemp twine in job lots at 12@12½c. Iron cotton ties, $1.20@1.25.

HIDES—Firm. We quote: Green salted—No. 1 at 6¾c, No. 2 at 4¾c, and butt branded, 4½c; side branded, 4¼c; bull, 3½c; southern and sticky 1c per lb less. Dry flint—No. 1 at 10c, No. 2 at 7c; skins weighing 10 lbs and less and bulls, 5c. Dry salted—No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 5½c. Glue, 1½c for green, 3c for dry.

DEER SKINS—Prime flint, 35c; salted, damaged, etc., one-third off; antelope skins, 20c; goat, 20@22½c each.

SHEEP SKINS—Green—Large, 90c; small to medium, 30@70c; shearlings, 10@25c. Dry—Large, 75c; small to medium, 20@60c; shearlings, 5@15c.

BEESWAX—Quiet at 21c for choice.

BROOM CORN—We quote at 1½@3c for fair to choice; crooked and damaged, half price.

ROOTS—Ginseng at $1.90@2; seneca, 21@22c; snake—Texas, 10@12c; Virginia, 14c; blood, 2½c; May apple, 1½@2c; golden seal, 10c; angelica, 4@4½c; pink, 12c; lady slipper, 5c; wahoo root bark, 8@10c.

FEATHERS—Firm. Prime live geese, 45@46c, top rate for small sacks; prime gray, 30@32c; mixed, old, etc., 10@30c. Chicken (dry picked), 5c. Duck, 20c; tare 3 and 10 per cent.

GRASS SEED—Timothy active and steady, with large sales at $1.57½ to $1.70 for common to prime; clover sold at $4.37½@4.40.

HEMP SEED—Pure seed nominal at $1.05.

FLAX SEED—Steady, with sales at $1.17.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime worth $1.20.

WOOL—Receipts, 158,021 lbs. Market steady.

UNWASHED—STATES.	Bright medium.	Braid, coarse.	Low, sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	22 @23	18@20	16@17
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @18	13@15	10@13
Texas and (8 to 12 mo.	21 @22	16@18	11@15
Ind. Ty. (4 to 8 mo.	15 @17	11@14	10@12
Colo., New Mex., etc.	18 @20	15@17	10@13
Mont., Wyo., etc.	19 @21	16@18	12@15

UNWASHED—STATES.	Fine. Light.	Fine. Heavy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	18 @19	15 @17
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @18	11 @13
Texas and Indian (8 to 12 mo.	17 @19	13 @15
Territory (4 to 6 mo.	15 @16	11 @12
Colorado, New Mexico, etc.	16 @18	12 @15
Montana, Wyoming, etc.	17 @19	14 @16

Tub—Choice, 35c; inferior, 28@33c. Sacks, 10@20c. Tare, 3@3½c. Burry, cotted, etc.—slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 4@6c; hard at 8c for Southern to 13c for Missouri; black, 2@5c off.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 3.—October wheat opened at 93¾@94c, against 91⅞c as the closing price on Saturday. Corn at 44⅛@44¼c, against 44⅛c. Oats unchanged. Pork at $14.35@37½, against $14.22½. Lard at 9.80c, against 9.57½c, but falling inside of ten minutes to 9.70c asked. Short ribs at 8.55c, against 8.50c. At 11 o'clock the September option was quoted as follows: Wheat, 93⅞c; corn, 41½c; oats, 23⅞@24c; pork, $14.35; lard, 9.72½c; short ribs, 8.47½c.

1 p. m.—Close—Wheat—cash, 95c; October, 94c; November, 94⅞c. Corn easy; cash, 44⅜c; October, 44 1-16c; November, 42⅝c. Oats firmer; cash, 24c; October, 24 2-16c; November, 24½c. Rye, 52c. Barley nominal. Prime timothy, no trading. Flax, $1.22½. Whisky, $1.20. Pork stronger; cash, $14.45; October, $14.50; November, $14.65. Lard firm; cash and October, 9.80c; November, 9.85c. September short ribs, 8.60c. Butter and eggs steady.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Flour firm; extra fancy, $4.72½@4.75; fancy, $4.30@4.35; choice, $3.90@4. Corn meal dull at $2.35. Corn quiet; mixed, 54@55c; yellow, nominal; white, 60c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33@33½c. Bran steady at 75@77½c. Hay quiet and no lually unchanged at $15@17; prime, $18@19. Provisions steady. Pork at $14.87½@15. Cut meats—Shoulders 6⅝c nominally; sides, 8⅝@8¾c. Bacon, 8⅞c, nominally, 9½c; l. c. s., 9½c. Hams — Choice sugar-cured, 13@13½c. Lard—Refined tcs, 8⅞c. Whisky steady on basis of $1.14. Exchange on New York, 50 premium; sight, 100 premium. Cotton, spot quiet; receipts—net 412 bales; gross, 616 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., September 3.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 94⅞c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 97c; October, 97½c; November, 99c, nominal; December, $1. Corn—No. 2, 46c. Oats—No. 2, 25c; No. 2 white, 29c. Receipts—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 15,500 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard held at noon, $1.05; No. 1 Northern in the market; winter wheat No. 2 red, $1. Corn—No. 2, 49½c. Receipts—Wheat, 400,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 350,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at 90c. Corn at 46c. Oats active and firmer at 26@27c. Rye quiet at 57c. Pork firm at $15. Lard stronger at 9c. Bulk-meats firmer; short clear, 9c. Whisky, steady; sales, 905 bbls on a basis of $1.14.

TOLEDO, O., September 3.—Wheat higher, active; cash and September, 96c; October, 97½c; December, 99⅛c. Corn quiet; cash, 45½c. Oats steady; cash, 24c. Cloverseed quiet; cash, $4.60; October, $4.65 asked; November, $4.75 asked.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 3.—Wheat firm; cash, 90½c; October, 90⅝c; November, 91½c. Corn weaker; No. 3, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 28c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 65c.

The Butter Market.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELGIN, ILL., September 3.—The attendance was good, and offerings on the call board fair. Bidding was steady at 22c with a market tending higher.

Oil and Petroleum.

CLEVELAND, O., September 3.—Petroleum steady; S. W. 110, 7¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 3.—Turpentine firm at 35c.

Foreign

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Wheat and corn cargoes off coast opened with nothing offering. Wheat and corn cargoes on passage and for shipment opened very firm. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat opened a turn dearer. American and Danubian corn a turn dearer. English and American flour dearer. French country markets quieter. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week 19,765 quarters; average price 36s 4d. Weather in England wet. Liverpool spot wheat opened firm; corn slow.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
Receipts	2,968	1,580	1,649	348
Shipments	1,374	127	1,619	170

CATTLE—During the early morning hours buyers pitched in, so to speak, and took ordinary to good butchers' stuff and paid the strong prices prevailing at the close of the past week, but later there was a slight weakness to be observed. The run was quite fair, something like over 100 car-loads, which consisted altogether of range cattle. The bulk of these were billed through, and it is this fact alone that made sellers firm in their views at the start. Buyers wanted concessions but they could not obtain them. Reports from other points denote heavy runs and lower prices, and values would have been lower here had the supply proved large. The demand for decent to good cattle was large, however. Common mixed stuff slow; stockers dull.

Choice shippers, $5.40@5.75; good native shippers, $5@5.30; fair to medium steers, $4@4.80; common steers, $3.00@3.35; stockers and feeders, nominal; corn-fed Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; grass Texas steers, $2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.00; bulls, $1.40@2.00; veal calves, $4.00@6.00 per head; fresh milk cows and calves, $13.50@30 per head.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle, St. Louis, September 3, 1888:

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
22 Indian steers	807	$2 65
17 Iron Mountain mixed	791	2 75
20 light Southeast mixed	592	2 37½
19 Southwest cows and heifers	813	2 45
10 common Southwest mixed	671	2 15
20 native cows	802	2 50
25 common Texas mixed	646	2 15
23 common Texas mixed	671	2 15
176 retail from $2.12½ to $3.50.		

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
24 Indian steers	905	$3 00
24 Indian steers	1,011	3 35
23 Indian steers	904	3 00
26 Indian steers	880	2 90
26 Indian steers	807	2 85
22 Indian steers	1,068	3 25
27 Indian steers	858	3 05
26 Indian steers	740	2 50
29 Indian steers	886	3 00
18 Indian cows	770	2 55
18 Indian bulls	957	1 60
93 Texas steers	1,009	3 40
32 Texas cows	820	2 15
27 Texas cows	795	2 25
18 Southwest steers	1,030	3 25
14 Southwest steers	742	2 50
24 Southwest steers	809	2 50
18 Southwest cows	851	2 50
15 Southwest cows	862	2 85
15 native mixed	892	2 80
10 native cows and heifers	992	2 90
13 native cows and heifers	900	2 90

HOGS—The supply was limited to a little less than a dozen car loads, but of very good quality. The packing and butcher demand was quite urgent, especially the latter, and sellers put up prices 10c per 100 lbs, the range paid being from $6.35@6.75 per 100 lbs. This is nearly the highest point reached within a year. Common mixed and fair mixed brought from $5.90@6.25. Grass hogs dull at $4.50@5.75 per 100 lbs.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily live stock report of sales of hogs, St. Louis, September 3, 1888.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	196	$6 50	64	202	$6 50
60	204	6 60	60	207	6 90
63	201	6 60	63	201	6 60
15	168	5 75	40	199	6 10
32	241	6 40	73	222	6 50
26	191	6 25	41	196	6 30

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	290	$6 75	70	229	$6 70
66	217	6 65	49	217	6 65
70	220	6 60	64	198	6 60
82	195	6 55	93	195	6 85
51	211	6 35	44	169	6 10
17	295	5 90	11	254	5 75
14	234	5 85	57	198	5 75
14	155	5 50	72	151	5 50
14	121	5 00			

SHEEP—Offerings moderate, some 1,500 head, which consisted of common to fair native and Texas sheep, with only a few bunches of good native sheep. The demand fair, but prices are not as strong as the past week. Prices range from $2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
98 native sheep	102	$4 10
106 Southwest sheep	73	3 50
101 Southwest sheep	74	2 75
147 Texas stockers	65	[illegible] 40

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, extra	$150@190
Heavy draft, good	120@150
Eastern streeters, extra	120@140
Street-car horses, good	90@100
Drivers, extra	145@185
Drivers, good	110@135
Saddlers, extra	110@135
Plugs, good	30@ 50
Plugs, common	20@ 25

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 7 years	70@ 80
14 hands, 4 to 7 years	90@100
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good	115@125
15½ hands, medium	110@125
15½ hands, extra	140@150
16 to 16½ hands, extra	16 @200
Plugs, fair	40@ 60
Plugs, common	15@ 30

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head. Market fairly active and prices firm for best grades, but weak on common lots; light, $5.95@6.45; rough packing, $5.80@6; mixed, $6@6.45; heavy packing and shipping, $6.05@6.60. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000 head. Market dull; 10@15c lower; beeves, $3.25@5.75; cows, $1.50@2.75; stockers, $1.90@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000 head. Market weak; 10@15c lower; natives, $2.75@4; Western, $3.10@3.55; Texans, $2.60@3.05; lambs, $3.75@5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 3.—Cattle: Weak for good to prime at last Monday's prices; receipts, 3,000 head through; 5,700 head sale; no export here; butchers, 15@25c lower; steers $4; stockers and feeders steady at $3@3.50. Sheep and lambs weak; 15@25c lower; receipts, 2,800 head through; 2,600 sale; good to choice sheep, $3.50@4.25; good Western lambs, $5.25@5.60; Canadas, $5.85@6. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200 head through, 12,000 sale; medium steady at $6.50@6.60; Yorkers, 5@10c lower; $6.30@6.40; grassers and light stock neglected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 3.—Receipts to-day: Cattle, 3,895 head; hogs, 400 head; cattle weak and 10c lower; hogs strong at Saturday's close; bulk hogs, $6@6.10; heavy packers and shippers, $6.10@6.20; mixed packers, $6@6.10; pigs, $5.50@5.65; top hogs, $6.25.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—Indications for twenty-four hours:

For Illinois, Missouri and Iowa—Fair, slight changes in temperature; southerly to westerly winds.

For Nebraska—Fair, slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Kansas—Fair, stationary temperature; southerly winds, becoming variable.

The Lower Arkansas, Upper Ohio and Tennessee rivers will rise.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Ill., September 3.—Arrived: Arkansas City, St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Daniel Cane, Ohio, 6 a. m.; Benton, Ohio, 7 a. m.; City of Florence, St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Sidney Dillon, below 8 a. m. Departed: Idlewild, Evansville, 9 p. m.; Cane South, 6 a. m.; Benton, South, 7 a. m.; Arkansas City, Natchez, 9 a. m. River 23 feet and falling. Cloudy and mild.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 3.—River rising slowly, 6 feet 6 inches in the canal and 6 feet 4 inches on the falls. Business dull. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 3.—River, 18 5-10 feet, rising. William Bonner passed up at 10 a. m. with tow of empties.

CINCINNATI, O., September 3.—River 17 feet 7 inches and falling. Clear; thermometer, 74.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 3.—River rising. No arrivals nor departures. Weather cloudy.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.
OHIO RIVER.
Regular St. Louis and Paducah Semi-Weekly Packet, NEW SOUTH.
A. O. Durland, master. ... Thomas, clerk.
Leaves Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m. from Eagle Packet Wharfboat, foot of Pine st., for Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Neely's Landing, Cape Girardeau, Commerce, Cairo, Metropolis and Paducah.
Receiving daily for all points on Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers.
Telephone No. 1815. E. W. FEY, Agent.

Fresh Oysters
AT THE
DELICATESSEN!

CITY NEWS.

The Exposition and Crawford's great sale of 10,000 imported jerseys are the great topics of conversation just now.

J. D. MAGUIRE Merchant Tailoring Co., 1124 Pine street. New and elegant goods just received. Prices moderate.

Dr. E. C. Chase, Corner of 9th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

THE IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

Chairman Ford States That the Committee Has Finished Its Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Congressman Ford, Chairman of the committee investigating immigration, will leave for Grand Rapids, Mich., to-night. There is a possibility that no further investigation will be made. Recent developments in regard to the new treaty with China will render it inadvisable for the committee to go to San Francisco. It was decided not to go West.

"We spent but little time in Boston," Mr. Ford said, "because we found immigration matters there in good condition. There are only about 4,000 landing there each year, but the season is closing and it is almost impossible to have a more thorough administration than is now in vogue. I doubt if any cases of contract labor have escaped detection in Boston. The marble cutters who worked for Booker, landed at this port. We did not make any attempt to investigate this case because it is already in the hands of the Treasury Department, and the daily newspapers have printed a resume of the evidence thus far brought out. The most important fact we elicited in Boston was in relation to the fisheries. Fully 70 per cent of the people in the fishery business are aliens.

"In regard to our future movements it is very hard to say what will be done. There is an unusual interest taken in the matter in Congress, and we are having printed 1,900 copies of the testimony thus far taken. The present aspect of the treaty between the United States and China may do away with our visit to the Pacific Coast, and in that event there is little, if anything, more to do. I think it is very probable that a bill will be introduced in a few days to regulate the matter of immigration and afford some temporery relief until a more comprehensive measure can be found. Just what it will be it is hard to say, unless it provides for an increased consular force abroad and requires every person who intends coming here to give to the American Consul sixty days' notice of such intention. This will give the Consul plenty of time to investigate the applicant's antecedents and determine whether he or she is a proper person. If a second bill is introduced it will probably embrace this inspection abroad and also place the entire charge of immigration matters in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Some people are in favor of putting a tax of about $250 on each person who lands here, but in my opinion that would only operate against the very people who are wanted here, the hard-working, thrifty people who go to the agricultural districts while criminals could more easily land."

The convention in Michigan will be held in a few days and there is little doubt, says Mr. Ford's friends, that he will be renominated and elected.

Boys' School Suits Made to Order in a Few Days at Low Prices.

If you give our Boys' Merchant Tailoring Department you will be more than pleased. Give us a trial order.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

CAUGHT ON THE TRAIN.

Ida Tracy, Who Left Home Attired in Her Brother's Best Suit.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 3.—Miss Ida Tracy, a pretty brunette of 17 years and daughter of Policeman Tracy, left home early Saturday disguised as a boy. Her parents knew nothing of her escapade until 9 o'clock. On the floor of her room lay a wreath of brown hair which she had cut off. An entire suit of her brother's clothing was missing. No clue to her whereabouts was obtained until her brother returned home to dinner. He then informed his father that he had often heard Ida say she would like to go to Chicago to visit her brother, but she supposed she never would get a chance. Mr. Tracy notified the authorities of his daughter's disappearance, and they had telegrams sent all over the West. She was caught at Cumberland, where officers boarded the west-bound express from here. The officers had but little trouble in finding her. She occupied a seat with a lady with whom she seemed to be acquainted. She wore a new suit of boy's clothing and had the appearance of a delicate young man. When arrested she did not attempt to deny her identity. She was taken to jail, but refused to give the officers any particulars as to how she came to be dressed in boy's clothing. After being placed in custody of the Sheriff she gave him the facts. She said the reason she left home in the manner she did was because she has two brothers in Chicago whom she wanted to visit, but was afraid if she asked her parents they would not allow her to go. She was telling a lady friend of hers, who, she said, suggested that she don boy's clothes. When she concluded to wear the boy's clothing she went to a barber and had her hair dressed. After being placed in the female department of the jail the Sheriff's wife furnished her with a girl's dress and she seemed to enjoy the situation and laughed at the way she had left Baltimore. Her father brought her home.

Notice.

Non-members and strangers can rent seats in Temple Israel at Twenty-eighth and Pine streets for the approaching holidays by applying to M. Benjamin at the vestry of the Temple on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., between the hours of 7:30 and 10 o'clock, or on Wednesday, the 5th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. M. B. JONAS, Secretary.

NEPTUNE'S GODCHILD.

The Little Stranger Born on the Steamer City of Chicago.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Inman steamer City of Chicago, which arrived yesterday, had a voyage marked by no special incident except a birth in the steerage which increased the number of passengers from 799 to 800. The weather was slightly stormy the first three days and progress was slightly impeded. About the sickest man on board when the vessel reached her dock in Jersey City was the ship's surgeon. He had a rather severe attack of colic. The saloon passengers' list bore the names of many clergymen, including Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. John W. Brown, Rev. T. W. Chambers, Rev. H. M. King, Rev. Hugh Lane, Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rev. A. G. Rogers, Rev. James Rogers, Rev. J. S. Thompson and Rev. J. Timnins.

The "Chalk Talker" Free To-Night.

Temperance Tabernacle, Seventeenth and Lucas place.

Buckwheat Crop Ruined.

WHITEHALL, Mich., September 3.—A severe frost has badly injured the corn and entirely ruined buckwheat.

A DARING OARSMAN.

MR. GEORGE W. JOHNSON WILL ROW A SHELL FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

He Starts on His Trip in View of 2,000 People—Teemer's Backer Said to Be Afraid of O'Conner—Hanlan and Kemp—An Athletic Palace—Sporting News and Gossip—Base Ball Chat.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—When a reporter visited the boat-house of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, on Harlem River, yesterday morning, he found an athletic young man stowing away an astonishing amount of baggage in a frail shell twenty feet in length. He was Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, and he was making his final preparations for a row to Boston. Room was found in the rubber-covered washbox forward for a valise, two suits of clothes, a compass, watch, government geodetic chart, several books, rubber and woolen blankets as well as other articles likely to prove useful in a cruise of 300 miles.

The final preparations were not completed until 2:20 p. m., when Mr. Johnson finally launched his little craft and paddled away from the float. The Nonpariel's eight-oared barge and eight-oared shell boats accompanied the intrepid voyager up the Harlem. The first danger that threatened the shell was when the Laura M. Starin swept by rolling up mighty swells. Mr. Johnson's little shell tossed up and down like a cork.

At Whitestone all hands went ashore and marched in line up the pier to the Whitestone, where entertainment was provided by friends of Mr. Johnson. At 4:20 he made a fresh start amid the cheers of 2,000 people who lined the shores and the hearty farewells of his comrades. The barge returned to the club-house and Mr. Johnson set out for Greenwich, accompanied by Messrs. Plummer and Rickert in their canoe. They will follow the shell to New Haven. Saturday night Mr. Johnson expects to spend in Newport, and he hopes to arrive in Boston the following week, after having touched Greenwich on Monday, New Haven on Tuesday, New London on Thursday, and around Point Judith Friday of this week.

TEEMER AND O'CONNER.

The Champion's Backer Said to Be Afraid of the Canadian.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The probabilities are now that there will not be a championship sculling race between John Teemer and William O'Conner. Teemer and his backer have fallen out, and there is every indication that the match has fallen through. Yesterday G. W. Lee, who has just arrived here from Toronto, was seen by a reporter, to whom he said: "I guess Keenan did not want to back Teemer against O'Conner, for the chances are that O'Conner would win. He is a flyer and no mistake. He rowed away from Gaudaur like a shot and never exerted himself. He rowed the three miles in 19 minutes and 43 seconds, and did it easily. Why, I've seen him row over the course at Hanlan's Island in Toronto, where there is always a rolling sea, and go three miles faster than ever Hanlan could. He is a wonder, and no mistake. They will back him up there against any man in the world for any amount of money, and they are the fellows who bet on boat races too."

Kemp and Hanlan.

A special from Sydney, New South Wales, says: The international single-scull race between Peter Kemp, the champion of the world, and Edward Hanlan, for $1,000, is the leading topic in sporting circles, and the admirers and supporters of the rival oarsmen are betting large sums on the result. Hanlan has been steadily training for the past two weeks and paying more attention to his training routine than he did prior to his last race with the champion. He is rowing in splendid form and his backers place great confidence in his ability to win. Kemp is rowing twice a day, and John Deeble, his backer, has backed him heavily, staking £100 to £80 on several occasions. The race will be rowed on the 28th inst., and while it is expected that Kemp will be victorious, we believe that the champion will have to row faster than he did when he beat Hanlan and won the championship of the world. It is Kemp's intention, should he again defeat Hanlan, to visit the United States and row John Teemer, the American champion, for a purse of $5,000. Should he meet with defeat he will open a hotel and retire for a time from participating in aquatic sports.

The Season's Shut-Outs.

The following is a list of the shut-outs in the American Association this season with the winning pitcher, the date and the score:

Cincinnati has shut out the—
Kansas City—Smith—14 to 0, May 3.
St. Louis—Viau—2 to 0, May 11.
Cleveland—Mullane—5 to 0, May 19.
Cleveland—Smith—10 to 0, July 14.
Louisville—Mullane—1 to 0, July 17.
Brooklyn—Smith—3 to 0, July 31.
Athletic—Smith—4 to 0, August 18. Total 7.

St. Louis has shut out the—
Louisville—King—8 to 0, April 18.
Baltimore—Hudson—4 to 0, May 22.
Athletic—Hudson—4 to 0, June 2.
Cleveland—King—4 to 0, June 27.
Athletic—King—2 to 0, August 13.
Cleveland—King—5 to 0, August 14.
Cleveland—Hudson—3 to 0, August 15.
Brooklyn—King—1 to 0, August 20.
Brooklyn—Hudson—7 to 0, August 21.
Cleveland—Hudson—1 to 0, August 25. Total 10.

Athletic has shut out the—
Brooklyn—Weyhing—5 to 0, April 28.
Kansas City—Seward—9 to 0, May 28.
Cincinnati—Seward—7 to 0, July 7.
Baltimore—Mattimore—14 to 0, June 11.
Kansas City—Seward—7 to 0, June 29.
Kansas City—Weyhing—4 to 0, July 30.
Kansas—Mattimore—2 to 0, July 28. Total 7.

Baltimore has shut out the—
Kansas City—Kilroy—5 to 0, August 4. Total 1.

Brooklyn has shut out the—
Cleveland—Mays—2 to 0, April 21.
Cleveland—Caruthers—15 to 0, May 17.
Kansas City—Caruthers—9 to 0, May 20.
Louisville—Terry—4 to 0, May 27.
Louisville—Hughes—7 to 0, August 7.
Cincinnati—Terry—1 to 0, August 13. Total, 6.

Louisville has shut out the—
Cleveland—Ramsey—9 to 0, July 7.
Cleveland—Ewing—3 to 0, July 8.
Cincinnati—Stratton—6 to 0, July 19.
Brooklyn—Ewing—2 to 0, August 6.
Baltimore—Chamberlain—7 to 0, August 10. Total, 5.

Cleveland has shut out the—
St. Louis—Bakely—1 to 0, July 30.
Kansas City—Bakely—1 to 0, August 8.
Cincinnati—Bakely—3 to 0, August 22.
Cincinnati—Bakely—1 to 0, August 23. Total, 4.

Kansas City has shut out the—
Brooklyn—Porter—1 to 0, May 19.
Baltimore—Porter—4 to 0, June 6.
Brooklyn—Porter—1 to 0, August 25. Total, 3.

RECAPITULATION.
Cleveland has been shut out 10 times.
Kansas City has been shut out 8 times.
Brooklyn has been shut out 7 times.
Cincinnati has been shut out 5 times.
Louisville has been shut out 4 times.
Baltimore has been shut out 4 times.
Athletics have been shut out 3 times.
St. Louis has been shut out 2 times.
Total, 43 shut-outs.

Pitcher Beatin in Trouble.

An Allentown detective and Constable King of this city sprung quite a surprise on the Detroit Base Ball Club Friday by swooping down on Pitcher Beatin and placing him under arrest. The officer found Beatin at the Hotel Anderson, and to save him any embarrassment led him around to the Penn avenue corner and read a warrant to him, charging him with a serious offense. The warrant was issued at the instance of a young lady of Allentown, Beatin's former home. Manager Leadley at once secured the services of Attorney Ivans to look after the interests of the young twirler, and after a consultation Beatin decided to go to Allentown. He did not seem to be very much disturbed and said to a young friend that he would appear in the Allentown courts and answer the charge preferred against him rather than give bail here. He left with the detective on the 7:45 train, and just previous to his departure expressed confidence to Manager Leadley in his ability to clear himself. He promised to join the team in Chicago on Tuesday morning. Beatin is a favorite with the Detroit players and they regretted his arrest.—[Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

Most Probably Untrue.

Here is the way the Philadelphia *News* dishes up the Browns' brilliant young fielder: "It was not McCarthy's fault that he did not kill or injure Umpire Ferguson. His intention in the matter was deadly enough, but he was so mad that he foiled his own scheme. He had just had a running debate with the umpire, during which he called names, and the umpire levied fines at the rate of $25 per levy until the sum had reached $75. Then McCarthy brooded until the inning was over; then he went into the field and picked up the ball, which was lying near second base. Ferguson was standing alone back of the home plate, and McCarthy, taking deliberate aim, threw the ball square at Ferguson's head. Fortunately he was so mad that the throw went about a foot wide. Had it struck the umpire it would have come very near knocking him senseless if not killing him. McCarthy's action was witnessed by nearly every man on the ground except Mr. Ferguson himself, and went unrebuked by his captain and manager. Had he hurt Ferguson he stood a very good chance of changing his base ball career for that of an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary. This young man is making for himself a very unenviable reputation, and will one day find out that even in base ball ruffianly tricks like this bring their own punishment. Comiskey should take the young person in hand and spank him."

There is evidently some spite at the bottom of this attack. A more quiet, gentlemanly and diffident player than McCarthy never walked on a ball field.

Ball Games Yesterday.

Association: At Ridgewood Park—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 4. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 4.

The Race.

ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
St. Louis	99	69	30	.697
Athletics	98	61	37	.622
Cincinnati	99	60	39	.606
Brooklyn	103	60	43	.583
Baltimore	103	41	62	.398
Cleveland	98	38	60	.388
Louisville	101	38	63	.376
Kansas City	99	33	66	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
New York	101	65	36	.644
Chicago	102	57	45	.559
Detroit	99	53	46	.535
Boston	101	53	48	.525
Philadelphia	100	52	48	.520
Pittsburg	98	47	51	.480
Washington	100	38	62	.380
Indianapolis	103	37	66	.359

Grand Stand Chat.

Devlin, the Browns' left-handed pitcher, has been released.

It took five columns of the Boston *Globe* to tell how the Bostons beat the New Yorks on Thursday.

Dave Rowe is idle and looking for an engagement in Kansas City. Minneapolis' death unloosed him.

Capt. Hanlon will have full charge of his nine on the field. Leadley will not sit on the bench a la Watkins.

The Browns and the Athletics played an exhibition game yesterday at Gloucester. The score was: Athletics, 10; St. Louis, 3.

Umpire Lynch has thus written to a friend in this city: "I never was a favorite in any town, and don't think I ever will be; still, I think I am umpiring good ball."

We hold it true, what'er befall,
We feel it when we sorrow most,
'Twere better to have played and lost
Than never to have played at all.
—[WORLD.

Said Capt. Comiskey the other day: "I like that man Mattimore. He is going to make the star pitcher of the Association. He is a first-class pitcher, a hard hitter, a fine base-runner and a good ball player. I wish we had him."

Each one of the St. Louis players was measured for a new suit of clothes in Philadelphia. President Von der Ahe thinks the Browns are certain to win the Association pennant, and the new clothes are to be worn for traveling when they play for the world's championship.

Matters and things are now beginning to shape around into such fashion that the Hon. Michael Kelly and his club will soon be giving Gotham a close race for the base ball championship. We have had much reason to be mightily proud of Michael since he dissolved partnership with the jag he had with him when he came West last month.—[Chicago *News*.

Keefe of New York is a dry wit. One day after Anson had been shooting terrific liners to all points the great pitcher turned to Borchers, who was standing near the bench, and said: "Anson would be a grand player if he could only hit." "Why?" gasped Borchers. "He led the batting last year." "You don't say," Keefe rejoined. "I thought Silver Flint was the only man ahead of me. I must have been third. Somebody said I was second," and he walked away as though gloomy news had reached him.

President Von der Ahe is determined to make his St. Louis club even stronger than it is. John G. Mitchell, who was famous as the pitcher of the Portland and Salem Clubs of the New England League, arrived in this city yesterday, and he and President Von der Ahe at once reached an understanding, although he was not signed. Mitchell is 21 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height and weighs 160 pounds. He is a native of Centre County, this State, and for the past month has been recuperating at State College. He will probably pitch for St. Louis at Gloucester to-morrow.—[Philadelphia *Examiner*.

There was a wild scene on the Athletic Grounds Thursday after Umpire Ferguson called the game on account of rain. The crowd was blocked under the grand stand, and a long line of men and boys extended out to the gate at Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets. The crowd was kept waiting fifteen minutes in a violent rain storm before the managers began giving out rain checks. When the gates were finally opened the mob made a rush and many men and boys were squeezed and hurt. The arrangements for giving out rain checks were very poorly planned, and many women were kept imprisoned in the grand stand for fully an hour after the game was over. Several women who attempted to get out with the mob had their dresses torn and soiled. Everybody who waited to get a rain check got a good wetting, and their remarks were anything but complimentary to the management.

One of the most amusing experiences imaginable is to hear Gant, the coacher of the Keystones, tell how the boys plowed up the turf with their colored brethren in the East, while on their late trip. The day they played the Norfolks of Virginia, on the polo grounds, Gant says that the captain of the latter club came up to him and asked: "What place yo gwine ter take home?" "Fust place," was Gant's reply. "Sho," said the captain, "yo aint gwine ter take no place home," and then he laughed until Gant thought he would split open. Then Gant continues as follows: "Well, sah, we went at 'em, an' we rid 'em to def. I smacked dat ball to deep middle fo' a base. Den Hahvey" (referring to Harvey Oress) "he light on fo' a three-basah. Millah he came along next. Did he hit dat ball? Well, I reckon he did. I dunno whar dat ball went, and no udder person do. I know dey had to hunt a new ball fo' de next man at de bat. Wall, sah, we eat 'em up. Aftah de game I dun ask Nohfolk what place he gwine ter take home, but dat coon he jes look at me, but nebber say a word."

The Manhattan Athletic Club's Palace.

The plans for the Manhattan Athletic Club's new Club-house at Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street in New York have been selected, and on Thursday workmen began tearing down Parson Newman's old church. The new building is to cost $200,000, and it will take $40,000 to furnish it. This makes the total cost, including site, about $400,000. Ten perspective plans were submitted. The one selected was drawn by P. J. Lauritzen. The building will have a frontage of 125 feet on the avenue and 115 feet on Forty-fifth street. The first floor and basement will be of rough-faced red stone. It is to be a many-windowed building, and there will be two 16-foot entrances on the avenue. Heavy stone arches will crown the entrances, supported by Romanesque pillars of granite. The corner of the building will have a circular bay window, with a balcony above it extending to the second floor. A corbelled tower, with a flagstaff above it, will break the roof line at the corner.

In the basement are to be Turkish and Russian baths, a swimming bath 21x100 feet, lounging rooms and a cafe, a dozen bowling alleys and a rifle range. The parlor, private reception rooms, the manager's room, a billiard room with a dozen tables, and the wine room will occupy the first floor. The second floor is to contain a concert room 60x110 feet, and a gymnasium 110x100 feet will be on the third floor. The dining-room is to be on the fourth floor, and an elevator will run clear to the roof, where there will be a roof garden.

Mr. Lorillard Bets Heavily.

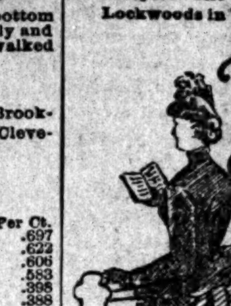
From the New York Tribune.

Pierre Lorillard came over to the track to back Eric in the fifth race. One day he won heavily on Eric at Monmouth in deep mud, when the colt ran well. Eric has also shown speed in one or two other races, but on the whole has proved extremely costly to Mr. Lorillard, who has lost thousands of dollars on him in every race in which he has been defeated. His usual bet on Eric is understood to be about $5,000. He over-estimates the horse immensely. Eric is not of much account. Although he may run a fair race occasionally, he will never rank with the best of the 2-year-olds. Madstone was also backed heavily and won easily. Eric, ridden by Hayward, failed to get even a place.

BOLD BELVA LOCKWOOD.

AN INTERESTING FIGURE JUST NOW AMONG AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Candidate for the Presidency on the Equal-Rights Ticket—Her Education and Career—How She Dresses and Attends to Her Law Practice—Her Ideas on Divorces, Ingersoll and Physical Exercise—The First Woman to Ride on a Tricycle—The Pleasant Home of the Lockwoods in Washington.



LIVELY Belva Lockwood, who is making her second race for the Presidency on the Equal Rights ticket, is by reason of her independent and courageous advocacy of her cause one of the most prominent women in the United States. Regarding her and her career F. E. T. thus writes interestingly from Washington to the New York *Sun*:

"Is that the way she looks?" is the common observation on first seeing Belva Lockwood. About 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 150 pounds and of the type known as gray blonde she possesses an indefinable expression of motherliness, earnest good humor and gentle good will not unmixed with an old-school grace that is winning rather than remarkable.

A nurse perhaps, after years of self-denying, patient control of self and others, or a teacher who, while fitted to prepare classes for college, prefers charge of a large kindergarten through a vein of motherliness, which underlies the



Mrs. Belva Lockwood.

strong intellectuality and makes child-love a necessity. Such is the impression she gives as she lays aside satchel and keys and extends her hand with a gentle, smiling dignity of manner that makes you mentally echo the sentiment: "Is that the kind of woman you are?" She does not pretend to style in dress, never did, but there is none of the soiled tawdryness of attire of some gentlewomen who utterly repudiate her views, neither the aggressive masculinity which many of her own school of thought affect. A "short walking suit" is her idea of a dress, with nothing remarkable, uncomfortable or unhealthful about it. Of the nice turns of armhole, hip-line and skirt effect to be observed on a Broadway belle, she certainly is unconcerned. Nevertheless, a gentleman meeting her recently, being asked how she was dressed, said: "She must have been well dressed, for 'pon my word I cannot tell what she had on." The first time I saw her she wore a light-blue cashmere, with tucked shirt, very full over-dress, and that loose-sleeved, long-shouldered effect of basque, ruching in the neck and sleeves, and a pink rose at her throat. She has no sympathy whatever with Dr. Mary Walker in either views or dress.

SHE ABJURES THE BLOOMER IDEA

on the plea, characteristic enough in itself, that "womanhood demands a style of covering that shall not make maternity a conspicuous feature." She never wore a corset, and attributes the remarkable uniformity of her good health to her freedom from it. Yet she knows many women apparently as healthy with its use. Her daughter is. She herself could not be. In the course of fifteen years' practice before the bar she has invariably worn dark clothes and avoided all eccentricity in make, not through fear of comment, but from the dictates of her own taste.

She is a great home lover and liver, making her first financial success contribute to this feeling by the purchase of a property. This for thirteen years has held herself and mother, and now shelters under its vine and fig tree four generations. Her theory and practice in regard to an abiding peace might will be emulated by those of her sisters who are never satisfied unless the Black Maria of a storage wagon is doubled up opposite their doors every 1st of May.

She has all her life been a scholarly, intellectual woman from choice, the instinct—as so many leading instincts are—prenatal, the result of a mother's yearnings in that direction during the year of her baby's birth. She thinks she narrowly escaped being a boy, having also an athletic disposition, which made indoor life unbearable, and her feats of running, rowing, jumping, and horseback riding proverbial. In her girlhood she was accustomed to have exalted periods of mentality, in which the arguments and philosophies of life and humanity would work within her without any apparent cause or assistance. Many a time has her mother's gentle "Belva Bennett!" brought her back to dish-water or needle from these transports. Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., is her birthplace.

SHE WAS MARRIED AT 17.

Her first husband, a farmer, early left her a widow, and she married again the Rev. Dr. Lockwood, a Baptist minister, meantime teaching school and continuing her own education. In 1847 she graduated from Genesee College. In 1870 she took a second degree from the Syracuse University and later the degree of LL. B. in the National Law School at Washington, being the first woman who achieved a like distinction. She has lived in Washington twenty-three years, practicing law fifteen. She claims to be the first woman who "rolled up her sleeves" to the work and made a regular business of it. It is recorded of her that she has been every week day of the 365 in thirteen years in the court-room, without absence from sickness or vacation of any kind. She says this peculiarly masculine calling has been easy work for her, her instincts being all argumentative and judicial, and a fluent speech serving as a useful handmaid in their expression.

She is gifted with a retentive memory of people, their names, faces and interests, which enables her to get through an enormous amount of "outside work" in a little time. Coming into her office in the morning and finding thirty or forty people sitting about, she will say, "John Smith, your records are proven correct;" "Mrs. Melvin, I have written in regard to your case;" "Mr. Tobin, I want to introduce you to so-and-so at 4 o'clock."

She is systematic, orderly, and business-like, being very proud of her record in this particular. She lays great stress upon the value of concentration, gained in school by the practice of studying in the presence of her mates. She claims that the value of this habit of mind control is the least known and valued of all the brain powers. To the astonishment of nine out of ten lawyers she can in the most crowded court-room draft resolutions or prepare lectures in her best way.

HER PLANS FOR CARRYING OUT

her campaign work are entirely original, but strictly legal, as she values her professional reputation above all things. Her first nomination was looked upon as a joke, till accented by her acceptance. To this step, she says, she was led more from a desire to arrest the attention of all classes of women to certain issues she thought vital, than from any ambition to live in the White House as President.

She is yielding in religious belief, clinging to the principles of Christianity rather than to its tenets. She is a firm believer, but no bigot. She has unbounded respect and admiration for Mr. Ingersoll, while regretting somewhat his ultra anti-Christian exertions. She thinks that while his views have led to greater liberality of creed and the dispelling of much error, his extreme ideas, if adopted by the masses of less noble character than himself, would work harm. She cannot but admire his consistency in resisting all inducements to speak falsely to his convictions.

She thinks there should be, by all means, a national divorce law. It certainly would be a great advantage to clients and lawyers in the pursuance of equity. She thinks the progress toward this is slow, but advancing. She believes from what she has seen in the courts that there should be a divorce law, but just what kind it is difficult to plan. Too easy divorce leads to too easy marriage and its possible ills. On the other hand, conditions do sometimes come to exist between husband and wife, in which, for the good of the children, it were better a separation should take place. As an illustration she cites a case coming under her own observation from South Carolina, in which a man was obliged by law to provide for the support of a mistress from whom he had separated! The influence of the wife's coerced feelings under the indignity could not be beneficial to her posterity. South Carolina has been, of all the States, most stringent in her laws against divorce. The District of Columbia and Illinois, she thinks, have the best legal provisions in this regard.

As an instance of her non-migratory disposition it may be said that she has just made her first visit to New York of a week's duration. She is much grieved at the swarms of children to be found in the tenements here, so many of them cripples and otherwise ill-born. She is at a loss to say how the evil might be remedied by legislation other than to compel maternity to be sacredly considered and the women to be well treated and cared for.

IN LITERATURE SHE LOVES WORKS

on science, history and biography best, the writers of such works being her favorites. She has been attracted to Ella Wheeler Wilcox, however, through her interesting personality and by reports of her womanliness, wifely devotion and domestic usefulness.

She is a great peace woman, is in favor of an international peace law which shall abolish war and establish arbitration as a means of settling difficulty. She says a siege of war breeds a pestilence of murderous instinct, as evidenced by the unequalled prevalence of murder to-day following the civil war, when the women whose sons are the men of to-day, were permeated by thoughts of bloodshed.

She is an enthusiastic lover of the tricycle. She does not sit astride, however, but on a seat as in a buggy, and she does not require a special seat. Sitting in her office one day, rather weary and wishing herself home without the walk between, she looked out the window and saw three or four lawyers ride by on these horseless vehicles. "Just the thing," she exclaimed, and as quickly decided that her male friends should not "have all the fun to themselves." Going directly to a store she ordered a machine sent up with "directions for use." She was the first woman who dared to carry herself over the ground on a tricycle. Her peculiarities, heretofore confined to an intellectual plane, were spared the ridicule of the press, which freely commented upon her "eccentricities." This was the signal for the cloud to burst—and a good wetting she got, which, however, did not wash the paint off her pretty machine nor the strength of her resolution to ride comfortably home instead of walking while the others rode.

NO NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPHING

that does not involve a principle ever disturbs her. One young man, however, choose to be unusually "fresh" with both pencil and pen in introducing the joke of the day to the daily readers of his paper. Purchasing a superb bouquet on the morning after his cleverness had spent itself, Mrs. Lockwood rode up to the newspaper office on the "ridiculous machine" and asked to see the young man who wrote the article. Amid the nudges, pinches, and winks of "the boys" she was assured that the young man had "just stepped out," "would be gone for a week," would not return till the middle of next month," etc. Instead of the expected horsewhip, however, she produced the beautiful bouquet and laid it upon the desk they called his, together with a pleasant note commending his cleverness, but wishing him success in better business. An agreeable rejoinder couched in respectful terms appeared next morning, and thereafter the joke war ended.

She says that throughout her peculiar career she has always been treated "as a gentleman" by gentlemen, and has never been troubled by coarse and low insults.

In reply to the idea that public work takes a woman from home, she shows that while she has ate and slept in one home for thirteen years of unremitting public work, she has seen many idle wives who did not, and many idle husband's wives who could not stay at home.

She objects to chaperonage, or rather the necessity for it, claiming that there is such a thing as training boys and girls with an equal sense of moral responsibility, self-control, and desire for the good of the race, so that license will by them be considered a crime.

She thinks, to be a good citizen, a man should own property and a family, and thus be impelled to an active interest in the city, State, and laws. She is filled with censure toward the shiftless, nomadic tribes and "tramps of the boarding-house" who infest American society intentionally and unnecessarily. She says the frequency of alteration and change in the place of abode, destroying the sanctity of the home, brought about by a thoughtless desire for novelty, is the source of more social, family and financial ruin than any other she knows of as a lawyer.

I regret the increasing publicity of woman's life. I hate and abhor the very thought of woman's suffrage. I object to women being leaders under any circumstances, especially in politics; but if anybody could convert me on these points, Belva Lockwood could by her intrinsic excellence as a citizen and a woman.

F. E. T.

Great Shoe Sale at the Globe.

Men's $3.50 calf shoes in button, bals or congress at $2.50; men's shoes worth $2.50 at $1.50; men's embroidered slippers, worth $1.25, at 65 cents.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip From the Adjacent Towns.

Charleston, Mo., September 1.—F. M. Stotts and lady are in Chicago.——G. B. Perkins of Farmington arrived Friday evening to remain ten months as first assistant teacher.——Chester J. Roehl, a Normal graduate, will open our school Monday. Three assistants will be employed.——Judge H. C. O'Bryan returned from holding Circuit Court at Jackson, Friday evening.——The ladies of the Baptist Church gave a concert last night.——Miss Nettie Browning Danforth left this morning for St. Louis where she will teach the ensuing year.——Miss Rose E. Barry of Bird's Point is visiting friends at Cape Girardeau.——Misses Fannie White, Lizzie Holoway and Mr. Luke Howlett entered the Cape Normal this week.——Misses Emma Smith and Annie Simpson leave next Tuesday for Columbia to attend Stevens' College.——John Martin will take a trip to Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati next week.——John Lindsay, Jr., will attend the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis.——The Bertrand Club played our home nine a game this week with the score 11 to 10 in favor of Charleston.——Prof. A. E. Armstrong is instructing the brass band here.——Miss Sallie Shumate of Sikeston was here this week.——James M. Walker of Benton was in town today.——Frank E. Burrough attended Circuit Court at Jackson this week.

New Florence, Mo., September 1.—Mrs. Ada Willi, whose husband shot her last Wednesday, is still alive.——Mr. J. E. Patton, the purchaser of the creamery at this place, arrived yesterday with his family, and will immediately take possession.——Quite a number of cattle have been killed on the Wabash Railroad lately near here, owing to the company neglecting to keep their fences in proper condition.——The Wabash Railway Co. are increasing the length of the switch track at this place nearly a thousand feet.——Messrs. Alf Davault and Silas Carr attended the convention at Warrenton this week.——Miss Annie Streif and Mrs. James of High Hill were calling on friends at this place one day the past week.——Miss Lillie Wilson has been the guest of Jonesburg friends this week.——Miss Ada Windsor was entertained by Miss Fannie Ellis a few days recently.——Mrs. Maggie Chapman of Denison, Tex., and Mrs. Robert Stanly of Alton, Ill., are guests of their sister, Mrs. Bordeau.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Waterproofs.

We have a fine assortment of new patterns, very choice, not to be found elsewhere. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We make to order unusual sizes.

DAY RUBBER CO., 415 N. Fourth st.

Seriously Injured.

Henry Becker, 27 years of age, living at 2218 North Market street, met with a serious accident at the Exposition to-day. He is a cabinet-maker and while working among the exhibits, some falling glass struck him, cutting his jugular vein. The injury is a very serious one. He was treated at the Dispensary and sent to his home.



SEE OUR
GREAT
$2.19
KNEE-PANT
School Suits.

FREE — Our school companion (knife, pen and pencil) free with every Boy's Suit.

We are showing more variety and a larger stock of Boys' Clothing this season than all of our competitors combined.

Every grade, style and fabric that is reliable is represented up to the finest Baltimore merchant tailor work. Imported fabrics and exclusive styles.

297 styles of Knee-Pant School Suits, 99c to $10.
319 styles of Long-Pant School Suits, $2.45 to $25.
118 styles of Knee Pants, 49c to $1.65.
Long Pants, 99c to $3.45.

BOYS'
SCHOOL HATS AND CAPS!

Boys' Black, Blue and Brown Wool Hats, good shapes, go at............ 50c
Boys' Plain, Blue and Brown Serge "Clito" and "Aurania" shapes, at. 50c
Boys' Assorted Colors, all worsted f'cy patterns, broken plaids and checks, "Clito" and "Aurania" shapes, at. 50c
Boys' Blue, Cinnamon and Light Gray Crush Hats, in four different shapes, at.............................. 50c and 75c
Boy's Polos in endless variety of patterns and colors,
At 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00

No such Stock of Boys' Goods ever Shown in the City.

BOYS' FURNISHINGS.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS—
Our own make Star Waist Patterns, perfect fit, a splendid waist, goes for 50c
One lot of extra quality Star Waists go at $1.00
The $1.50 Star Waists are now.......... $1.25
Boys' Oxford School Hose.............. 10c
Boys' Fast Black School Hose 25c
Derby Ribbed, Double-kneed, in colors 25c
Our own make Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, the boss shirt of the city 50c

Boys' and Youths' Underwear for early fall is now complete. We have just got what you want for the boys.

FAMOUS
Broadway and Morgan.
Send in your mail orders.
Open till 10:30 p. m. Saturdays.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Millie Potiat, a colored woman, is to be hanged for arson at Yanceyville, N. C.

The fruit dealers of Mobile, Ala., have formed a combine for the purpose of protecting themselves against the island dealers.

Gen. C. Smith, managing editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, is dead, aged [illegible] years, after a month's illness with malarial fever.

Rev. McDonald, a Baptist minister, got into a fight with a man named Chandler, at Blakely, Ga., which resulted in the death of Chandler.

In a street fight at Clarendon, Ark., Wm. Wall, a prominent citizen, and John Slayton, negro, were killed, the former by John Dillard, colored.

A man named Lidele, living at Leavenworth, Kan., shot a young man named William Good, who had run off with his daughter. The wound is not fatal.

Mrs. Steinle of Delhi, O., while temporarily insane, jumped into a river with her two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 9, drowning herself and the children.

John Ramus, a young colored man, while out hunting for deer near Greenville, Miss., shot and killed Peter French, a deacon of his church, mistaking him for a deer.

There were four persons in all killed in the wreck on the Boonville branch, Missouri, Saturday evening, besides several seriously injured, and the loss to the railroad company will not be less than $10,000.

John Brady, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, 55 years of age, living near Montgomery, Ind., was killed by some unknown persons who shot at him through a window while he was playing a game of cards with a neighbor.

R. D. Long and Miss Anna Bell of Sumner, Ill., wishing to create a sensation, went to Vincennes, Ind., and got married at midnight, driving home, a distance of twenty miles, immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony.

Frank Richards, aged 19, and Rosa Hauserman of Leavenworth, Kan., ran away from home and got married, returning afterwards and telling their parents, who refused to forgive them. They are now living with a neighbor and waiting for things to clear up.

Charles Rise of Middleton, O., shot and killed Mrs. Elizabeth Dine, a woman about whom he had been circulating unsavory stories, and who spoke to him about it. Rise lost his temper, and in the presence of two of the women's children drew his pistol and killed her.

John Baker, working on a threshing machine at Guide Rock, Kan., got angry at a boy named Weeks who cut him on the hand accidentally. Baker took the boy and fed him into the machine, cutting him into bits. The rest of the hands employed there immediately lynched Baker.

A young man named Chester of Antwerp, Ga., who went to Fort Wayne, Ind., to draw $1,500, was waylaid by highwaymen who beat him with clubs until he was senseless, bound him, filled his mouth with sand and then tied him to the railroad track. He was found before a train which was due shortly arrived, and taken to a hospital.

Take Elevator, Second Floor at the Globe.

500 suits for boys up to 18 years at $2.35; 50 different styles of cassimere, worsted and corkscrew suits at $3, $4 and $5. Fine Baltimore tailor-made suits at $7.50 and $10.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

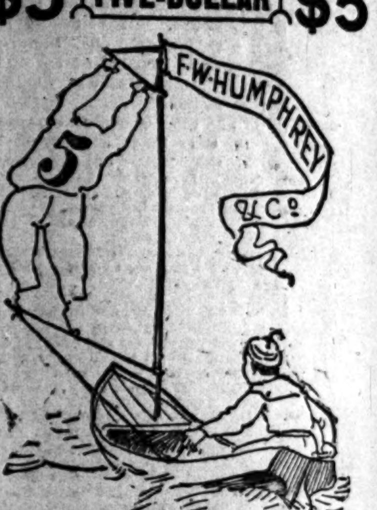
The Michigan Gold Mines.

ISHPEMING, Mich., September 3.—Capt. Trevarthen of the Michigan mine has brought 200 pounds of gold-bearing quartz into the city. Nearly half a ton of this rock is now out. Peter Gingrais, owner of the land, retains 16 per cent. The rock got out in one week is worth at least $5,000. Quartz carrying free gold has also been found in the bottom of the gold shaft of the Lake Superior Iron Co.

If You've a Boy

Aged 5 to 14 years, in need of Clothing, take advantage of our

$5 FIVE-DOLLAR $5



SUIT — SALE

And clothe him in our Boys' Clothing Department. Such Suits as we're selling for $5 are not obtainable elsewhere for less than $8.50.

MARK YOU, it's not only the excellent quality of goods of which these Suits are made (Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres), but the superior style and cut of the garments, that make them desirable at the price—$5.00.

Mothers in and about St. Louis well know the excellence and superiority of our Boys' Clothing over all obtainable in this market.

☞ FOR LARGER BOYS—those aged 13 to 18 years—we've Fancy Cheviots and Cassimere Suits at $8.75 that'll please the most particular. They were made to sell at $10, $12, $14, $15, $17, $18. Only a few Suits of any one style; that's why we're letting 'em go for $8.75. The price is, indeed, ridiculously low.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

Clothes, Hats, Furnishings,
200, 202 and 204 N. Broadway,
Corner Pine Street.

FOR SALE
—OR—
FOR RENT
BUILDINGS
515-517 Market St.,
Formerly occupied by the Post-Dispatch.

Boiler, Engine and Counters
FOR SALE.
APPLY
513 Olive Street
POST-DISPATCH OFFICE.

SEEKERS AFTER GOLD.

Hunt County Ginners and the Jute Trust—The Quarantine—Texas Topics.

EL PASO, September 3.—A party of mining prospectors have left here for the western portion of Socorro County, N. M., in search for the lost Adams diggings.

GREENVILLE, September 3.—The cotton ginners of Hunt County have resolved to discontinue the use of jute bagging, owing to the trust, and to substituted domestic cotton goods.

BROWNSVILLE, September 3.—A number of American residents of Matamoras who were shut out by the quarantine have formally applead to Consul General Sutton, who is in Matamoras.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

A Young Farm Hand Shoots Himself—Ellsworth's Trial—Illinois Items.

WARREN, September 3.—Will Edwards, a young farm-hand, has been disappointed in love, and has attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the head.

SALEM, September 3.—Ellsworth, the man on trial for forgery, has had his case continued to the February term of court, the jury having failed to agree.

CARTHAGE, September 3.—The new Christian Church in this city was dedicated yesterday, and the debt lifted.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.